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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Daily Commercial.

The Latest News.

The rebel invaders have recrossed the Potomac, and our cavalry are in pursuit. General Sheridan, with his whole cavalry force, is reported to have arrived at Hanover Court House, on his way to [illegible] intercept the retreat of the raiders.

Major General Franklin arrived in Philadelphia yesterday, on his way to York, in this State, where he intends remaining a short time for the benefit of his health.

Secretary Fessenden's conference with the New York bankers has resulted in no negotiation of a loan as yet. They find Mr. Fessenden a strict constructionist, and he refuses to accept a loan unless it be made in legal tenders. Mr. Chase, at the request of Secretary Fessenden, has gone to New York, to participate in the conference.

The Union Republican Conferees of the 21st District, representing Westmoreland, Fayette and Indiana counties, met yesterday at the Monongahela House, in this city, and nominated Dr. Smith Fuller, of Fayette, for Congress.

The New York gold market yesterday was dull, and the closing quotation was 253½, a decline of eleven cents within twenty-four hours.

The President's late call for one hundred day men is being nobly responded to. In New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Pittsburgh and other cities, recruiting is progressing briskly. New York will have her quota of troops in the field by Saturday or Monday.

The Invasion Movement.

A company of about sixty men, members of the late Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, arrived in Harrisburg on Tuesday, with a view of re-enlisting for one hundred days. Several squads of young men from the rural districts had also arrived in Harrisburg within a few days. Three companies had nearly been completed at the beginning of the week.

Late Military Intelligence.

It seems to be well authenticated that the rebel invaders have fled from Maryland and from the neighborhood of Washington. The attack on Fort Stevens, six miles above Washington city, on Monday and Tuesday was to cover their retreat into Virginia, and enable them to get away safely with their plunder. That they have succeeded in getting off with a vast amount of plunder cannot be doubted, but it remains to be seen whether they are permitted to reach the rebel headquarters in Virginia. Railroad and telegraphic communication between Washington and Baltimore has been re-established. On Saturday, a force of Wilson's cavalry arrived in Washington, were immediately mounted, and performed a formidable service during the time the rebels were in the vicinity of the city. In the rebel attack on Fort Stevens, on Monday, the veterans from the "hundred days" came up, began to deploy as skirmishers, and soon the rebels commenced falling back; they were driven from their position, and forced a mile and a half from the fort, in the vicinity of Silver Springs, the residence of Mr. Blair. The rebels could not stand their dashing, continuous fire. They knew them of old, and they gave way as they have often done before.

Mr. Ishmael Day, now in his seventy-third year, who shot the rebel guerrilla on Monday last for pulling dow the American flag over his gate, in Hartford county, has arrived in Baltimore. He gives the following statement of the shooting of the rebel: On Sunday night he had heard that a party of rebels had encamped in the vicinity, but did not give credence to the report. Early on Monday morning one of his negroes reported to him that they were coming down the road. He immediately hoisted his flag over the gate, and shortly after two armed men came riding down the road, and on seeing the flag, burst out with a loud laugh, one of them advancing and seizing the halliards. The old gentleman, who is nearly seventy-three years of age, ran back into the house, threatening to shoot them if they did not desist. They paid no attention to him, but the halliards being twisted they had some difficulty in getting it down. By this time he had reached his second story, where his guns were, and raising the window fired a load from his duck gun just as the miscreant had succeeded in getting hold of the flag, and he fell dead in the road seriously and he thinks, mortally wounded, the whole load having entered his breast. Seizing another gun and a loaded Colt's revolver, he ran down stairs, and endeavored to get a shot at the other, but he had run up the road. He then, in his anger, leveled at the wounded man, but he begged for mercy, and said he would be rendered; and Mr. Day, thinking that he would never be able to haul down another flag, left him lying in the road. Hearing the approach of a large squad, he escaped with a few neighbors to the woods and eluded their pursuit. Mrs. Day was still in the house when the rebels came up, and they immediately commenced to set fire to it after plundering it of such articles as they took a fancy to, and then set fire to it as well as his barn, which were entirely destroyed. They did not allow Mrs. Day to save another clothing, and he fears that some $2,300 in Government bonds were destroyed with his deeds and papers. He has not seen Mrs. Day yet, who found a home for herself in the family of one of the neighbors' houses. The only regret of the old patriot is that he did not get a shot at the other rebels. Says of our readers, says the Baltimore *American*, who do not know Mr. Ishmael Day will remember the following birth day toast which we published about sixteen months ago over his signature:

ELEVENTH DISTRICT BALTIMORE COUNTY, March 11, 1863.—Mr. Editor:—I having, through the goodness of an Allwise and merciful Being, been permitted to see my seventy-first year, and after having offered up to Him this morning my poor, feeble, but humble prayer for the health, reason, and all other blessings ever bestowed upon me, my family and all mankind (if we but acknowledge him), having done all this and about to take a little apple toddy, but before doing so I offered the following toast, viz:—

From all sedition, privy conspiracy, and rebellion, good Lord, deliver us and let all the people say amen; and cursed be he who has or may hereafter become a traitor to this once happy nation and the flag, and let all the people say amen, and lastly,

All the glory be to God on high,
And to all the earth be peace:
Good will henceforth from heaven to men
Begin, and never, never cease;
and let all the people say amen.
Now for the toddy.
ISHMAEL DAY.

A South Carolina correspondent, giving an account of the movement along our whole front, states that a battery had been captured on James Island, but owing to the exposed situation, was abandoned. The movement was made in the night against Fort Johnson. A landing was effected by part of the troops, but the other portion grounded near the shore; those who landed, consisting of 137 enlisted men and Col. H. W. Ketchum, Lieut. Col. Cunningham, Capt. Camp, 1st Lieutenants S. G. Stevens, P. A. Bunyan and Thomas Evans were captured. A fight also occurred with Fort Sumter, in which the navy participated, nothing being accomplished worthy the effort, unless it by the reported re-occupation of Johnson's Island.

The reported sinking of the corsair Florida by the Ticonderoga has not yet been confirmed. There is quite a formidable fleet in pursuit of her, those reported thus far being the—

Names.	No. of Guns.	Where from.
Ticonderoga	13	Portland.
Circassian	12	Boston.
Iroquois	Nominal	Hampton Roads.
Montecello	9	Hampton Roads.
Mount Vernon	8	Hampton Roads.
Ino (ship)	9	Hampton Roads.
Pontiac	9	Philadelphia.

The Ancitney, nine guns, was to leave on Wednesday night from the Brooklyn Navy Yard. By this time, no doubt, the Connecticut, eleven guns, Quaker City, eleven guns, and other large steamers on the Wilmington blockade, and other large steamers on the Wilmington blockade, have been dispatched in pursuit of the privateer. The United Steamer Circassian, which arrived in New York on Monday from the Gulf, has received a heavy armament and a full crew, and sailed Tuesday evening in pursuit of the Florida. Commander Craven is in command.

Mr. Wm. Swinton, a duly registered army correspondent for the New York *Times*, and Mr. Kent, a correspondent for the New York *Tribune*, have been ordered to leave the lines of the Army of the Potomac, for having abused the privileges conferred upon them, by forwarding for publication incorrect statements respecting army operations, and have been warned not to retorted. The nature of Mr. Kent's offense is not stated. Mr. Swinton's offense is said to consist principally in his persistent misrepresentations of the operations of the 5th Corps, on account of personal hostility to General Burnside, its commander, from whom he was the recipient of a reprimand for some malicious statement regarding operations in the vicinity of Fredericksburg when the General was in command of the Army of the Potomac.

Late intelligence from Vicksburg states that an expedition left that city on the 1st inst, commanded by Gen. Slocum. They did not destroy the railroad brides across Pearl river on the 5th, and sent in thirty prisoners. The cavalry expedition which left Memphis on July 4th, had arrived at Vicksburg, and would reinforce Gen. Slocum. This expedition, as has heretofore been supposed, would be destined up White river.

Another force has been operating out from Rodney, Mississippi, scouting the country in that vicinity, assisted by the Maine Brigade. They had several sharp skirmishes, in which they were victorious. The thermometer at Vicksburg ranged from 81 to 86 deg. during the week. A rumor prevailed that Gen. Smith has had a fight with the rebel Gen. Forrest, and that the latter was killed.

The transport Dudley Buck arrived in New York Wednesday evening from Hilton Head, and reports speaking, on the 10th inst., the U. S. steamer "Margaret and Jessie," which reported having captured the day previous a blockade runner and sent her to Boston.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. I. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 15, 1864. NO. 260.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Revenue Decision.

SEC'Y FESSENDEN SENDS FOR MR. CHASE.

Number of the Rebel Invaders.

THE TAX ON MANUFACTURES.

Actual Sales Basis of Assessment.

SCHEDULE OF RATES ON CIGARS.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, July 14.

Important Revenue Decision.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that engines, cars and other articles manufactured by railroad companies for their own use, on hand July 1st, 1864, but not actually used prior to that time, are to be assessed upon their value and tax collected at the rates dxed by the new law.

Mr. Chase Invited to Bank Conference.

By the last telegraph before communication with New York was cut off, Secretary Fessenden desired Mr. Chase to meet him there for consultation and aid on a financial matter, and he left yesterday on a revenue cutter.

Timely Aid of Veteran Regiments.

Their time of service being out, the 5th Wisconsin and 6th Maine regiments were in this city on their way home when the rebels appeared in front. Both regiments volunteered to remain till the danger was over, and were accepted.

The News from Sherman.

That no information is given the public relative to Sherman must not be regarded as evidence that the War office has had news from him, for the contrary is the fact.

The Force of the Rebel Invaders.

Additional and confirmatory proof is received that the rebel force recently in Maryland numbered little more than 20,000. It appears that the rebel officer sent to destroy the railroad between Washington and Baltimore but half did his work, and then went off to a dance with some of the fair damsels of "My Maryland." The officer detailed for the road between Baltimore and Washington not having an opportunity to attend a party did his work much more effectually.

Further Revenue Decisions.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that by the 86th section of the act of June 30th, manufacturers are required to return the full amount of actual sales as the basis on which the assessment of taxes is to be made, or in case the manufactured articles have passed beyond the custody or control of the manufacturer or his agent, no sale having been made the value for purposes of taxation shall be estimated at average of the market value of the like goods at the same time when the same became liable to duty. The taxable value in all cases is to be determined by one or the other of the above modes, and in no case is the cost of production to be taken as the basis for estimating or assessing the tax.

This is plainly evident from the deductions allowed by the same section when goods, wares and merchandize are sold by the manufacturer, or producer, or his agent. No such deduction would be allowed if the cost of production were taken as the taxable value of the goods.

In the clauses relating to cigars, of the 94th section, it is declared that the valuation of cigars therein mentioned shall in all cases be the value of the cigars exclusive of the tax. This provision requires a value to be sought other than that immediately indicated by actual sales by which to determine the different rates of tax on cigars under the limited series of values and rates. A schedule has been prepared of sales and rates. Since the tax on cigars valued over $45 per thousand is $40, it follows that all cigars that are sold for more than $85 per 1000 are taxable at the highest rate provided by the law, $40; the next grade below are cigars valued at $30, the tax on which is $25; now whenever the manufacturer sells his cigars for more than $55 but less than $85 he is liable to pay a tax thereon of $25 per 1,000, as they come within the next to the highest grade provided by law. Pursuing this course with the other grades we obtain the following schedule:—Cigars less than $13 per 1,000, known as cheroots, $3; cigars selling at not over $13, $3; cigars selling at over $30 and not over $55, $15; cigars selling at over $55 and not over $85, $25; cigars selling at over $85, $40; cigarettes in like manner.

If this schedule does not in all cases give to the Government the full amount of tax intended, it obviates the difficulty that would constantlybe meeting the assessor. The tax is to be paid when the cigars are sold or consumed or used, or removed for consumption or for delivery to others than agents of the manufacturer.

Gen. Franklin in Philadelphia.

RECRUITING GOING ON BRISKLY,

Original Design of Rebel Raid.

TO PENETRATE CUMBERLAND VALLEY.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.

Secretary Chase and General Franklin arrived here at seven o'clock this evening. Mr. Chase is on his way to Rhode Island, and Gen. Franklin will proceed to York, Pa., to recruit his health.

Our city has resumed its usual quiet appearance, though recruiting is still going on briskly for one hundred days service. There has been such a disposition among young boys to join the service that city councils, at their meeting to-day, found it necessary to pass a resolution withholding the city bounty from all recruits under eighteen years of age.

A letter from A. K. McClure, of Chambersburg says: I have reliable advices from Gen. McCausland that the raid was originally designed to penetrate the Cumberland Valley as far as Carlisle, but Imboden was detained a week by Gen. Hunter, and is believed to be wounded. He has not been on the border in person, nor has he been heard from anywhere on the Potomac.

A large force of workmen are engaged on the railroad bridge between this city and Baltimore, and will probably complete it in a day or two when travel will be resumed direct from Washington north by rail.

From New York.

Recruitiug Going on Briskly.

Railroad Freights Advanced 20 per Ct.

MR. FESSENDEN'S BANK CONFERENCE.

NEW YORK, July 14.

The Union State Committee met yesterday at the Astor House, to take action on the matter in controversy between the Union and old Republican organizations. A quorum not being present, the meeting was adjourned to meet at Saratoga Springs.

The several head quarters of the regiments under orders to leave for Washington begin to assume a very lively aspect. Recruiting is going on with much briskness, and there is at present every probability of the regiments being in proper condition to respond to marching orders by Saturday or Monday.

At the Convention of Railroad officers held to-day the rates of freight were increased 20 per cent.

The *Commercial* says the bank committee have adjourned until to-morrow. No result had been reached relative to the loan. Mr. Fessenden proves to be a strict constructionist and believes that the law is against his either making the State banks depositories of Government funds or accepting payment on account of loans otherwise than in legal tenders. The probability at present appears to be that the bankers will yield to the Secretary's views, and take a loan of fifty millions, payable in instalments as wide apart as possible. At present it seems most likely that the loan would be upon 7.30 notes, now legal tenders.

Distinguished Rebels at Halifax.

HALIFAX, July 24.

Among the passengers by the Alpha from Bermuda were George Saunders, Jacob Thompson, of Buchanan's Cabinet, the Engineer of the Florida, and a large number of Southerners.

THE REBEL RAID.

THE INVADERS IN VIRGINIA.

Movement of Troops in Pursuit.

REBEL OUTRAGES AT MR. BLAIR'S MANSION.

The Raid Designed for Plunder.

500 Rebels only Attacked Ft. Stevens.

CAPTURE OF 300 PRISONERS.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, July 8.

THURSDAY MORNING.—As was reported yesterday, the rebel force has entirely withdrawn from the front of Washington and by this time is probably back into Virginia. During the day there was some skirmishing in the neighborhood of Bladensburg, in which we captured a few prisoners. Our cavalry was in pursuit of the enemy, and came up with them near Rockville, where skirmish fighting was had for two or three hours in the afternoon without any material result. Various movements of troops have been made, but whether the rebels will be intercepted or not remains to be seen.

Before they withdrew from the front of the city, they burned several houses, which they had occupied. The residence of F. P. Blair, Sr., was not burned. The rebels left all their dead, and seriously wounded behind. Negro parties were picking up and burying the dead all day yesterday, some sixty in number. About one hundred wounded were left in our hands. During the day a hundred prisoners were taken, mostly stragglers or those left behind from inefficiency.

Prisoners and the secesh of the city deny that there was ever any serious design of attacking Washington, if it was found to be defended. They assert that the raid was mainly for plunder, and as an attempt to draw our forces from in front of Petersburg. It is also stated that a large portion of the infantry leaves Maryland on horses stolen in that State. A large number of cattle were also driven off. Trains came in from Baltimore last evening, and the railroad is reported to be but little damaged.

Montgomery Blair's house, which was burned, was within three hundred yards of his father's. He completed his payment upon it last week. The preservation of senior Blair's house was not due, as is stated in a city paper to the personal courtesy of his cousin Breckinridge, but to that of an unknown officer. A card protograph of a young lady acquaintance of the family was found with an endorsement to this effect: "Recognized as an old requaintance, for whose sake the rebel officer who writes this remained here till eleven o'clock to prevent the destruction of the house." His politeness did not, however, go so far as to save Mr. Blair's other property. His horses and cattle were all driven away, every fifteen of bacon was taken, from his smoke house, and every drop of liquor drank or canteened. His wardrobe was rifled, the rebels exchanging their own garments for his, and leaving the former, tattered and dirty, on the premises. Everything else in the house of which they could make use was carried away. Secretaries and bureaus were forcibly broken open, and papers, both of public and private interest, were scattered through the rooms. Whether any valuables ones were taken away or destroyed, has not yet been ascertained. A large number of wounded rebels, with a number of killed, were left on the premises. Other houses occupied but not destroyed by the rebels, were similarly treated, only less badly than that of Mr. Blair. Gen. Breckinridge was not seen or heard of at Silver Springs, or in that vicinity. A gentleman who was visiting at a house about three miles this side of Rockville, and was involuntarily detained there, was told by the officers and soldiers that they had been reinforced on Monday by Gen. Breckinridge, with 10,000 men, but he neither saw or knew of the personal presence of Gens. Early, in chief command, or Ransom or McCausland. He says the fighting on the 10th, 11th and 12th Va. cavalry, who all said that they came from West Virginia, and that there were no infantry with them, the foot soldiers being off toward the Relay House.

At the Blair place, also, there were only cavalry, and cavalry in momentary expectation of an enforced retreat. This was proved by the fact that while they were cooking Mr. Blair's chickens for their own dinners, they kept their horses tethered within arm's length. Not an ear of corn was touched in the adjoining field. The statement that the rebels who threatened Fort Stevens were but a few hundred strong is confirmed by a resident within their lines, who says they could not have numbered more than 500.

The charge on Tuesday evening took them so thoroughly by surprise that the outer picket was captured.

It is still believed in high quarters that the total rebel force amounted to about 20,000, although estimates derived from carefully compared data put the aggregate somewhat higher. We have taken over three hundred prisoners, and stragglers are yet being brought in. Our loss is believed to be less than one hundred killed.

FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

ARMY VIEW OF THE INVASION

Hard on Penn'a and Maryland.

NO CHANGE OF OPERATIONS.

The Line to be Adhered To

OBJECT OF CAMPAIGN TO BE PERSISTENTLY PURSUED.

Lee in Full Force in Our Front.

Shelling of Petersburg Still Going on.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HEADQUATERS, ARMY OF POTOMAC, }
July 11, 1864. }

The news from the North is creating a feeling of intense disgust throughout the army. That after the experience of the rebel invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania in 1862-63, the reappearance of rebel soldiery upon the soil of those two States should again produce such helpless confusion and boundless terror in the invaded regions, is looked upon as humiliating, contemptible and discouraging in the highest degree. Parallels, anything but creditable to the people of Western Maryland and Southern Pennsylvania, are drawn between the conduct of the town and country people of those districts and that of the rebel citizens of Petersburg and other places in Virginia upon the approach of our forces. Were it not so serious a matter, this exhibition of pusillanimity, the army would laugh at this reproduction of the universal frights of former years. As it is, more cursing than laughter is heard on the subject, and very little sympathy is felt for the people that whines about the loss of property and never had manhood enough to take up arms and try and defend it.

No change of the present line of operations of the army of the Potomac has taken or is about to take place. What this army holds at the present moment will not be abandoned in any contingency. The great object of this campaign, to destroy the main rebel army upon Virginia soil, or force it from it, will be pursued from our present base, no matter what efforts the rebel leaders may make in any direction to divert the army of the Potomac from it.

It should likewise not be supposed that this army is no longer as able to cope with its old enemy as it was before those movements occurred. Would that General Lee entertained such a belief, and for once would come with his host out of his entrenchments and venture an offensive battle. Nothing would be more welcome to our commanders. But Lee knows too well our strength to act according to their wishes. It may be contended that Lee, having sent a large part of his army northward, cannot and will not assume the offensive.

Let me ask in contradiction who must be allowed to be the best judges of the strength of his army in our front at this moment? Those that feel his lines daily; hear the firing of the pickets all along our line; have the benefit of observations from which the whole of the enemy's position, works, and the troops manning them can be surveyed, and enjoy other means of correct information as to the condition of things on the other side, or those at a distance of hundreds of miles who permit their opinions to be formed and swayed by the wild stories that represent the current reports in regard to the rebel raid.

Possibly it is true that 30,000 or 40,000 rebels have crossed the Potomac, and are threatening Baltimore and Washington. But this does not do away with the fact that the enemy confronts us from one end of our line to the other, from the right of Gen. Butler's command to the extreme left of the Army of the Potomac proper, and that wherever and wherever we feel their line we find them opposed to us in force.

This fact is so well known to officers and men through the whole army that notwithstanding the newspaper estimates of the number of the enemy now in Maryland, it will be very hard to convince any one that the force in our front has been so weakened as to increase the chance of success in any one.

Second Dispatch.

HEAD QUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, }
July 12, 1864. }

A very heavy cannonade was kept up from our batteries on the right for two hours yesterday evening. A great number of shells were thrown into the city. A slight shower fell last night; the first rain in six weeks. There are as yet no indications of a weakening force in our front.

THE RECENT INVASION.

The Retreat of the Rebel Force.

OUR FORCES PURSUING THEM.

Description of Late Battlefield.

REBEL NOTICE TO THE PRESIDENT

Another Estimate of the Rebel Force.

HOW GENERAL FRANKLIN ESCAPED.

Special Dispatch Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.

There are no rebels on the Northern Central Railroad or in its vicinity now. The telegraph line is working from Harrisburg through to Baltimore, and the damage to the railroad is not as great as was at first supposed. All the rolling stock was saved. There are no rebels now in Western Maryland. Our forces under Generals Hunter, Sullivan, Howe and Sigel have concentrated and hold Frederick City, with the towns west thereof, with a force that will no doubt tell on the enemy's rear. General Hunter was originally marching with his force for the defense of Baltimore, but the change in the rebel programme, together with the fact that troops elsewhere have been pouring into that city for its defence, has changed Hunter's line of advance, and materially lessened the chances of the enemy's complete escape.

By Associated Press.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.

A Washington dispatch to the *Inquirer*, dated July 14th, 3 a. m., says:—The enemy began their retreat across the Potomac about 12 o'clock last night. They had held Rockville, about five miles from Potomac, as a base, while the forces being our forces started in pursuit, and may yet be able to intercept their retreat South. They are carrying their plunder, as well as immense numbers of them. Our losses do not exceed 500. We made considerable captures.

BALTIMORE, July 14.

The Washington *Chronicle* of this morning has an account of a visit to the battle field. The residence of Mr. Lay, of the city Postoffice, was in ruins, having been destroyed by shells from Fort Stevens to dislodge sharpshooters; also, the residences of Mr. Blair, about a mile from the fort a fence had been placed across the road and used as a breastwork by the rebels. Evidences of hasty flight were visible here. In a grove on the opposite side of the road from Mr. Blair's residence was found a book, the 8th volume of Byron's works, tucked up by a rebel soldier. The book was brought with me, and I subscribe the following inscription, which is written on a fly leaf:

NEAR WASHINGTON, July 12th.

Now, Uncle Abe, you had better be quiet the rest of your days, for when I call on you next year your town this time, just to show you what we could do; but if you go on in your mad career, we will come soon again, and then you had better look out for squalls under.

Yours, respectfully,
THE WORST REBEL YOU EVER SAW.
18th Va. Infantry.

The rebels first made their appearance at Colesville, at 4:05 p.m. on Monday. Our informant understood, from what he could learn, that the force which left North side of the Potomac consisted of General's Johnson, Early and A. P. Hill's Corps, and he saw the most of General's Johnson and Early's Corps pass through the city. Hill's Corps, it is said, came into Maryland nearly all were on foot, but they have picked up nearly all the horses in the country and now most of them are mounted. General Johnson took the East road from Colesville, and moved towards Belleville and the railroad. Early's corps crossed the Potomac on the Fifth street road, and it was understood that Hill's corps moved towards Washington on a line west of Early's. My informant saw about 2,000 prisoners. He could not tell if the rebel Gen. Johnson and other officers, and thinks it was not their intention to take Washington but to divert the attention of Grant from Petersburg. He saw about 300 of our prisoners from whom he had stripped most most of their clothing, and the prisoners were compelled to trudge along with bare feet. Johnson's pieces of artillery, he says, but my informant did not see any with Early.

On Tuesday the pickets of Johnson's and Early's Corps fired into each other by mistake, mistaking each other for enemies. This occurred at sunset on Tuesday, and all were ordered to be ready to move at a moment's notice. When I came from Ft. Stevens our forces were moving by the west side of the Jerusalem road.

Gens. Breckinridge and Early were at the residence of F. P. Blair, which was rebel headquarters.

Captured rebel soldiers say they were informed on the march that Washington was only guarded by clerks and militia. They confess to being deceived, when they saw the heads of columns of the peninsula veterans of the 5th Corps. The preservation of the mansion of Mr. Blair is due to the interference of Gen. Breckinridge, who was no doubt influenced by the friendly relations formerly existing between himself and the former.

BALTIMORE, July 14.

When General Franklin was captured he was seated in a car beside a wounded Lieutenant Colonel. When the rebel officer came up and asked the Colonel if he was Franklin, the officer replied he was not. The rebel then asked Franklin, who declared himself fully convinced that he had been pointed out by one of the passengers. In a few minutes Gilmore came in and told Franklin he must consider himself a prisoner. The General was put in a carriage and taken to Reisterstown, where they stopped for the night. The General feigned sickness, and sleep, and waited until the guards were all asleep. He then made the best of his way as near as he could in the direction of the city, and after wandering for an hour, when being broken down by fatigue, he crept into the thick woods and remained the balance of the night and next day, frequently hearing the rebels inquiring for him. At sunset, being nearly famished, he ventured out and shortly met some men who proved to be friends, one of whom took him to his house, and finally provided the means for the General to reach the city.

The private papers of Mr. Blair, composed of correspondence with Henry Clay, Andrew Jackson, and other eminent statesmen, and his plate had been transferred to the residence of Mr. Wilson, with a note to him by Breckinridge, while the furniture and other personal effects of the family were left undisturbed. A large quantity of hay and wood were saved from the torch. The cattle, horses, calves, &c., of the residents were carried off.

The dead were left unburied, and the badly wounded uncared for. About seventy of the latter were left at F. P. Blair's place. It was stated that the bulk of the rebel force commenced retreating at 11 a. m. yesterday. The residence of Hon. Montgomery Blair was destroyed, with all its contents, causing him considerable loss.

At an early hour yesterday morning the rebels fell back from their position North of the fortifications at Tennallytown to Rockville, pursued by our cavalry to the number of 5,000. They engaged them throughout the day with varying success. Rockville was in our hands half a dozen times, but reinforcements being sent to the enemy, they would occupy it until our turn came again. Such was the fighting in the vicinity of Rockville, neither party gaining anything worth speaking of.

At the time we left, the reports were very conflicting, some stating that our forces were pushing back, while others stated our men were driving the rebels. Some officers with whom we conversed expressed the belief that the rebels would occupy the same position at night-fall that they did on Tuesday night. Preparations are being made to drive the rebels from their position before Washington, and it will be a matter of surprise if any, not prisoners, repair north of the Potomac. A rebel captain was captured yesterday while leading a charge. About twenty privates, and non-commissioned officers were also captured.

FROM BOSTON.

Military Enthusiasm of Citizens.

ARRIVAL OF BRITISH PRIZE STEAMER.

BOSTON, July 14.

During yesterday 2,000 volunteers went into camp at Readville, and it is believed the number will reach 5,000 during the present week. As there is no lack of arms and equipments this force will speedily be ready for service.

The British prize steamer Boston, from Bermuda for Wilmington, N. C., which was captured on the 8th inst., off the latter port by the U. S. steamer Fort Jackson, arrived here this morning. She is a double decked, side wheel wooden steamer of about 350 tons.

FROM SHERMAN.

ONLY SIX MILES FROM ATLANTA.

Col. C. C. Smith, of the 15th Ohio Cavalry, who left Sherman's advance Saturday last, has reached Cleveland. When he left preparations were making to cross the Chattahoochie. On Sunday Gen. Sherman telegraphed one of his staff at Nashville that the army was safely across the river, and within six miles of Atlanta. Col. Smith says there is but little doubt that Atlanta will speedily be ours, and thus the main business of the campaign be accomplished. The weather was exceedingly warm. Communication between the army and its base is perfect, and supplies regularly received.

The Chattanooga *Gazette*, of Sunday, says:—Unofficial advices have reached this city that a large proportion of Sherman's forces have successfully crossed the Chattahoochee, and that at least two thousand of Hardee's corps have been gobbled up by the great flanker. Indeed, rumor sets the figures at not less than 5,000; but, as we never deal in sensations, we place them at 2,000.

Johnston is still "drawing" Sherman. He will soon have him in Atlanta. Johnston is good on a "draw," but judging from the books at the P. M. General's office, he is losing a great many whips."

Further advices fully confirm the crossing of the Chattohoochee, and the secure lodgment of our forces on the south side of that stream. We shall expect to hear of the fall of Atlanta within a few days.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Jeff. Davis Confederacy against the Sovereignty of the States.

From the Atlanta *Intelligencer* and the Milledgeville *Union* of late dates, we learn that the Governors of the "Sovereign" States of the Confederacy and JEFF. DAVIS have had a collision on the sovereignty question. It appears, as we read, that JEFF. is really a Union man, and as such is determined that the sovereignty of the several States or any of them shall not be respected except so far as they elect to obey and properly regard the laws and authority of the Confederacy. As nearly as we can gather, Jeff. has established the rule that a Treasury Department is of no use without Custom Houses, and that Custom Houses are of little or no use to the Treasury Department or to the Government unless their officers obtain revenue for the support of the Government of the Confederacy, independent of the States. This state of things formed a very serious obstacle to the operations of the State authorities who were steadily engaged in the blockading business, because when vessels were loaded with cargoes, it was inconvenient to have to unroll red tape in obtaining clearances, and in undergoing the routine inspection of military commanders of the respective posts in harbors. Running the blockade did not admit of this circumlocutory method of leaving Bound by these restrictions, however, they felt it duti ul to pay proper respect to the forms of law, and the Governors of Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama and South Carolina, sent a petition to the Rebel Congress, asking that they, the "Sovereign" States, might be relieved from the "Sovereign" fetters preventing their obtaining necessary supplies for the troops of their respective States. The Congress had respect to the memorial and passed a law, on the 6th of February last:

"Declaring that the exportation of cotton and tobacco, &c., is prohibited, except under such uniform regulations as shall be made by the President and published. The act then provides for the seizure and forfeiture of the property of any person or persons who attempt export in violation of this act, and points out the mode of trial and punishment of such cases, and then contains the express proviso *'that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prohibit the Confederate States, or any of them, from exporting any of the articles herein enumerated on their own account.'"*

The Milledgeville *Union* says:

The President prescribes uniform regulations to which all persons and companies engaged in trading to foreign ports will be required to conform by them, unless they allow the Confederate government the use of one half the room of the vessel and one half of the proceeds of the sales. This the law authorized him to do. But not content with this he went a step further, and by his mere order, repealed the proviso in the act above quoted, and prohibited the export of any of these, thereby carrying any commodity unless they could submit to the same uniform regulations imposed upon persons and corporations, or letting compatriots starve.

Jeff. had vetoed the bill, or at least the vital part of it, which recognized the sovereignty of the States, and peremptorily refused to permit cotton, or anything else, to go out of the ports on any other terms than he saw fit to enforce. Although the accommodation was wanted for the comfort of the soldiers of the Confederacy, Jeff. was relentless, and by and by we are favored with the following correspondence, which speaks explicitly on the subject:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
MILLEDGEVILLE, May 9, 1864. }

I have purchased 30,000 soldiers' blankets for the State of Georgia, now in the Islands, and have to send out cotton to pay for them. The vessel is ready for quarantine by the 15th inst., has been loaded for three weeks with about three hundred bales of cotton ready for sea. She lies thirty miles from Charleston. I ask clearance for her to go out now, while we have dark nights. I submit an early reply.

JOSEPH E. BROWN.

His Excellency, Jefferson DAVIS, Richmond.

RICHMOND, May 10, 1864.

His Excellency, Governor Brown:

Your telegram of the 9th, to the President, in relation to the steamer Ada, has been referred to this Department. On the 10th of April a telegram was sent to the collector at Savannah, by Congress, imposing restrictions on export of cotton, required that the regulations of trade should be uniform.

Therefore, the requirement that one half of the cargo of every outward bound vessel should be for account of the Confederate States, can not be relinquished as an exception in your favor.

On the 27th of April, Mr. Lamar applied for a clearance for the steamer, and was informed that she could not go out until she complied with the regulation. C. G. MEMMINGER,
Secretary of Treasury.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, MILLEDGEVILLE, }
May 21, 1864. }

Your telegram of the 19th did not reach me till yesterday. The Act of Congress to which you refer, which prohibits the exportation of cotton and other productions, except under such uniform regulations as shall be made by the President, has in it this express proviso, "that nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit the Confederate States or any of them from exporting any of the articles herein enumerated on their own account." The three hundred bales of cotton upon the Little Ada be ong to the State of Georgia, and I propose to export it on State account to pay for blankets for Georgia soldiers, and if any surplus to apply it to the purchase of Cotton Cards for the people of the State, under an act of the legislature.

I deny your right to repeal the act of Congress by your order, or to refuse clearance to the State under any just rule of construction which you can apply to the plain proviso in the act of Congress. I, therefore, again demand clearance as a right, not as a favor, and waiving for the present the question of your right to ask it of the State, offer to pay export duties.

JOSEPH E. BROWN.

Hon. C. G. Memminger, Secretary of the Treasury, Richmond, Va.

RICHMOND, May 23, 1864.

Gov. Joseph E. Brown:

Your telegram of 21st inst. is received. Clearance cannot be given except in conformity with the regulations of the President.

C. G. MEMMINGER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The Milledgeville *Union* becomes rampant, and regarding as it does the sacredness of State Sovereignty, and with abhorence the "despotism" of Jeff., at once jumps to the very interesting conclusion that there must be a conspiracy between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Davis to ruin the holy cause for which they have been shedding blood and raising cotton. We quote the *Union*, and leave the subject:

Congress says the States shall be authorized to do this; the President, by order, prohibits it, unless the States will submit to such terms as he dictates. Congress says that nothing in the States from this dictation, and the President places his veto upon it and persists in his course. The States must submit to such terms as he imposes, or the States cannot export State property and import supplies for their own brave sons. The Lincoln Government has expended, probably, $900,000,000 in attempting to blockade our ports. Now that Government supposes the blockade a great injury to us as a people, and so it has been. But our President has made the blockade much more effective than Lincoln was able to do. If a State ship attempts go out, she must evade the Confederate batteries with which she is threatened at the mouth of the harbor, and must then elude the Federal guns on the blockading vessels. It would seem that Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Davis together, will surely be able to succeed in blockading our ports against the ships of the sovereign states.

Important Rumor.

GRANT'S FORCES SAID TO OCCUPY PETERSBURG.

Sheridan's Cavalry to Intercept the Raiders.

NEW YORK, July 14.

The *Commercial* says a prominent banking house in Wall street has received a dispatch from their Washington branch this morning, which states that Grant's forces have occupied Petersburg. We have received nothing confirmatory of this statement.

The *Commercial* also says a private dispatch from Washington to a Wall street banker states that Sheridan, with his entire cavalry force, has been dispatched to intercept the rebel raiders, and has reached Hanover Court House.

City Intelligence.

Draft in the 23d District.

The draft in the 23d district was continued yesterday afternoon with the following result:

BUTLER COUNTY.

BUFFALO TOWNSHIP.

Robert Moorhead,	Thos W Elliott,	Wm R Wilson,
Jas Gallagher.		

JEFFERSON AND SAXONBURG BOROUGH.

Geo Michel,	Geo Wagner,	Chas Redick,
Henry Gelm,	John D Welsh,	William Michel,
Christopher Schroth,	Ernst Meister,	Jno Muder,
Ferguson Elliott,	Henry Bere,	Daniel Wallet.

WINFIELD TOWNSHIP.

J C Crookshanks, Jno Shields, D Painter, Jos Mills, Thomas Stewart, Jno M'Lafferty, Jno Swasey, Wm M Dunny, Jacob Sendrick, Robt R Stewart, Wm Keener, S H Cooper.

CLEARFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Patrick Dougherty, Joseph Gallagher, Jas Russell, Stephen Miner, John Sinter, Dennis O'Donnell, of H., Christopher Rummell, John F Magee, Dennis Haggerty, Frederick Truester, John McAnany, Hugh F Gallagher, Franklin Ward, Thomas Morrow, John McFadden, Alex Duffy.

SUMMIT TOWN

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. Entrance on Penn street. Reception Rooms and skylight on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr. Borah, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card to life-size, plain or colored, in oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

For President:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice-President:

ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

For Congress—XXIId District.

JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Special Election---Shall Soldiers Vote?

Another Rebel Raid.

On the borders, at Niagara Falls, there is said to be a party of self-consequential Rebels headed by the notorious GEORGE N. SANDERS, who affect to be very desirous to accomplish some terrible thing in connection with the Chicago Convention. They are not delegates to that body, or if they be, are not likely to be present at its assembling. The reason for this is not that they are any more rebellious than the WOOD and VALLANDIGHAM school of rebels but that it simply so happens that they are on the English side of the river. In consideration of the intense warmth of the season, we think they have selected well their stand-point from which it is intended to influence the action of the Chicago Convention, because "the Falls" is a very nice, cool and agreeable place to do hard work in dog days. As we understand it, the first duty of SANDERS and Company is to magnetize to their border place, in Canada, all the Copperheads of distinction, and all who aspire to distinction, and all who are the friends of those who so aspire, with the view to arrange the programme for the conduct of the forthcoming convention, and their next duty is dependent upon the success or failure of the first. If they succeed in controlling the convention, of course its deliberations will not amount to anything so far as unity is concerned, and it will break up in a grand scatteration of the Democratic elements, although what end beneficial to them this will secure we do not see very clearly. If they fail in controlling the convention, their next move is to urge upon the peace faction the very important function of developing a grand revoluntionary power which is to burst like a volcano and convulse the whole North with insurrectionary movements, and so embarrass the Government of the United States that ultimately JEFF. DAVIS must come off victorious. This is the comfortable way in which these rebel philosophers who are too cowardly to fight for the cause they would uphold seriously contemplate doing "a big thing." We confess to some obtuseness on the whole subject, but so far as we are able to study it, we conclude that it is a matter of very slight consequence to this nation whether these rebel diplomatists succeed or fail. No doubt the Peace party, so called, includes in its ranks spirits of that outre kind that would not only rejoice in the work of the desolating of homes and laying the whole land in waste, but who would themselves be the actors in the enterprise, but they lack unity of design, of purpose, of action; they are simply cats' paws, subject to the alternations and vacillations of the scoundrels who have chosen to elect themselves leaders. So if fifty Chicago Conventions were to meet, and fifty such gatherings were to break up into indescribable smash the only effect produced upon the community at large—upon the body politic, would be one rather pleasing than otherwise; its dramatic effect and its immediate dramatic consequences would serve to relieve the people for the time being from the anxiety attendant upon the movements of our armies in the field. If SANDERS & Co. have, as is alleged, already succeeded in obtaining the postponement of the Chicago Convention, they have only deprived the people of the anticipated feast for a few weeks longer. It is a comfort to know that in success or in failure these "Border Ruffians" can do us no harm. There is other business, however, which they are posted at Niagara Falls to do, and they should be watched narrowly. Doubtless our Government is fully aware of the machinery which has been at work on the Canadian frontier for a long time, and will act accordingly, fearless of the charge which may be made of interference with the meeting of a political convention. The Government may surely protect itself from imposition at the border, and the convention need not be disturbed by the transaction. Any such expression of intimidation would only reveal the existence of designs more wicked than appears on the surface of all this speculation. Our own opinion is that GEORGE N. SANDERS & Co., on the Canadian side, and VALLANDIGHAM & Co. on this side, may bestir themselves as much as they please, and the Chicago Convention may resolve or dissolve, the people of the United States can withstand the *awful* shock.

Rebel Terms of Peace.

The Copperheads demand peace, but say nothing about the terms. The rebels in Richmond are more frank, and tell us what are the only terms on which they will ground arms. The *Inquirer* some time since proclaimed the rebel terms of peace thus:

"Recognition by the enemy of the independence of the Confederate States.

"Withdrawal of Yankee forces from every foot of Confederate ground, including Kentucky and Missouri.

"Withdrawal of Yankee soldiers from Maryland, until that state shall decide, by a free vote, whether she shall remain in the old Union, or ask admission into the Confederacy.

"Consent on the part of the Federal Government to give up to the Confederacy its proportion of the navy as it stood at the time of secession, or to pay for the same.

"Yielding up all pretensions on the part of the Federal government to that portion of the old territories which lie west of the Confederate States.

"An equitable settlement, on the basis of our absolute independence and equal rights, of all accounts of public debt and public lands and the advantages accruing from foreign treaties.

"These provisions, we apprehend, comprise the minimum of what we must require before we lay down our arms. That is to say, the North must yield all; we nothing."

We have frequently urged the Copperhead *Post* here to enlighten us and the public with its views, as to the terms it would give the rebels in order to secure peace, for which it continually doth clamor, but it maintains complete silence. We hope it will at least let us know what it thinks of the Richmond terms.

THE N. Y. correspondent of the Boston *Journal* says the troops of that city are opposed to responding to the call to repel the invaders, because a year ago Pennsylvanians charged them extortionate prices for things. It is thus by degrees we get the true scale whereby some men graduate their patriotism.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* proposes that the ladies of that city raise a regiment, to be composed entirely of representative recruits. It is a noble idea, and as good for Pittsburgh as Philadelphia.

Over-Doing the Thing.

Possibly there may be some ground for reproaching Pennsylvania for not being better prepared to defend herself; but in some quarters we think there is a disposition to overdo the thing. It don't cost anything for a State at a secure distance to say what she *would do* if invaded. All the world over, this style and such language have been peculiar to a certain class, whom it is not necessary we should more particularly describe.

As a sample of the reproaches with which our State just at present is pretty freely favored with, we quote the following from the New York *Times*:

And yet, it is impossible to read such missives as Gov. Curtin has found it his duty within the last few days to issue, in order to spur his fellow-citizens to a decent show of action, without being compelled, as it were, to accept the conclusion that too large a part of Pennsylvania is disposed, continually, instead of trusting to her own stout arms, to look abroad for help.

This, we think, is not quite just. To intimate that Pennsylvania is not as patriotic as New York, or any other State, is to utter an aspersion for which there is no ground. She has done her share, equal with the other States, and she is ready to do, nay, she is doing, still more. She can safely appeal to the record. It is not denied that she has been backward in organizing the State Militia. In this, however, she is not peculiar. New York may have done somewhat better; but as to the actual state of her Militia organization, we beg the *Times* to read the following from the Proclamation of Gov. Seymour of the 12th instant. After referring to the backwardness in organizing the Militia of the State, the Governor says:

"Unless this is done at once, I cannot respond to the call now made by the President of the United States. The National Constitution declares that a well-regulated militia is necessary to the security of a Free State. If we had heeded this truth, we should not have been exposed to invasions, to the disgrace of riots, and to the hazards of still greater calamities. The *negligence and false economy* which led to disregard this warning have been fearfully punished. The cost of arming and equipping the National Guard would have been trifling, compared with the amount which New York must now pay as its quota of the expense of driving back the armies which now threaten the National Capital. Let us be warned by the errors of the past. I implore all citizens to lay aside passion and prejudice, and unite in carrying out a law clearly demanded by the honor, the interest and the safety of the State and nation. In many parts of New York this duty has been *utterly neglected*, and the burden of answering calls for the militia has been *thrown upon a few sections of the State*."

After this, who will say that, in case New York was invaded, she would be found to be any better prepared to defend herself than Pennsylvania? So far from there being the excellent condition of things there, which alone could justify the taunts indulged in towards this State, we doubt whether in fairness stronger language could be used relative the our Militia than Gov. SEYMOUR employs to describe the condition of the Militia of New York We will venture to suggest that, though quite secure from invasion, it may be well for New York to look to her own Militia system, to abate somewhat her criticisms of other States, and, if possible, cease altogether the vain-glorious swagger, of which the following is a sample, cut from the *Times*:

It is not necessary to invite comparisons; but we venture to say that were this "invasion" on the borders of New York, we should have out a force in fifteen hours that would make mincemeat of McCausland's and Vaughn's cavalry before a second sunset. The truth is, there is too much of this invocation for help from neighbors.

It is always safe to say what one *would do* in a contingency not likely to arise, therefore it is entirely safe for New York to talk of making "mince-meat" of an enemy she will never see. If we do not err in our recollection, New York, at the time of the riot one year ago, called for and gladly received protection from the Government, in the shape of a brigade of Regulars and several regiments of Volun from the Army of the Potomac. It - tirely true, however, that several of her own regiments were away at the time, but the circumstances under which the riot found her are most striking for their resemblance to those under which the invasion has just found Pennsylvania. If we are to believe the Executive of that State, notwithstanding that lesson, she has profited no better by it than we have profited by the lesson of last year. Although threatened even now with a repetition of those scenes of anarchy, she appears to be so utterly unprepared, that should they unfortunately occur, it is not entirely clear that New York will not be compelled to call on her sister States for help. We think we can promise a prompt response from Pennsylvania.

"The Invasion."

The rebel invasion goes and comes much like the old lady's butter, which finally didn't come at all. It may be too early to cry "all right," but at worst it looks as though we might very soon. If in nothing else, the rebels have succeeded in masking their movements; principally, we conclude, because nobody was at hand to unmask them. As matters now stand they have made a good thing of it, in the line of horses and miscellaneous plunder, saying nothing of the haul said to have been made by them at Martinsburg. It will be little less than disgraceful if they get away with all of this plunder.

If things prove to be as they seem now, GRANT's judgment will have been vindicated. He did not believe that LEE would send any considerable force North, and thereby uncover Richmond. He did not believe this, because it was opposed to every sound military idea applicable to the case, unless LEE was prepared to abandon Richmond for a desperate experiment—the only thing left for him.

The force that has occasioned the hubbub was probably that sent after HUNTER, and which kept on down the valley for supplies, knowing that there was no force to oppose them. The expedition has probably paid pretty well, if they don't get caught,—of which their is not as good a prospect as we wish there was.

We prefer to believe that at the bottom of the business is the straitened condition of LEE, who, cut off from supplies, sent out a grand foraging expedition in the only direction where supplies could be obtained. We believe it will turn out that the raid, so far from demonstrating the strength of the rebels around Richmond, is but proof of their straitened condition. It sometimes happens that a family, reduced to a low stage of living, sends out certain of its members to beg or steal what without which they would starve.

We are disposed to believe, is the real interpretation of the raid. The movement toward Washington was merely a diversion while the plunder trains were getting away.

THE Philadelphia *Inquirer* states that the unorganized condition of our State Militia is because the last legislature did not pass the proper law. Speaking of the law which was passed, it says:

It was passed in a hurly burly, and when it became a law it was evident that it would be ineffective. It is said to be so confused and contradictory that it will prove inoperative. No attempt has been made to put it in force. Its only effect seems to have been to disband every volunteer organization in the State, proposing nothing to replace them. We say, really, today, worse off in regard to our organized militia than we were at the beginning of the war.

We are assured, on the contrary, that the law is a good one, and that the fault lies with those whose duty it is to execute it, but who have made no attempt to do so. It is difficult to know that a law is not what it should be before trying it. Certain we are, the military law has not been tried, and herein somebody has neglected his duty. Though probably not entirely perfect, the law, rigorously administered, would have given a far better Militia system than the next-to-nothing we have.

Provost Marshal FRY announces that orders to carry out the law in relation to recruiting in rebellious States are in press, and will be brought to completion as soon as possible.

England Without a Navy.

What has long been a problem in relation to the prowess of the British navy has at last found a solution in the details of the recent contest between the Kearsarge and the Alabama. The determination of the British sympathizers with the Slaveholders' Rebellion, led them not only to furnish the rebels with vessels well calculated for speed, but also with what their prejudices taught them were the best guns—another instance of the sublime weakness of a strong prejudice. The dockyards have been filled with workmen making new ships of war and altering old ones, which have been armed with the *best* guns that England could afford. After all this enterprise some profound person discovered that an early test of the quality of these arms might be a wise transaction; hence the contest between the Kearsarge and the Alabama. The mode of bringing that contest about we care not to discuss, as that is a matter of history. It was brought about, and with it came the unwelcome unravelling of the awful truth that for the practical purposes of war England is to-day destitute of a navy. In the recent contest neither of the ships were iron-clad. The *Morning Star*, a London journal whose character for veracity is unquestioned, says: "The number and weight of guns of both vessels were as nearly as possible equal—the Alabama, according to Mr. MASON, being provided with one 100-pounder rifle, one 68-pounder, and six 32-pounders, while the Kearsarge, according to Capt. WINSLOW, had two 11-inch Dahlgrens, four 32-pounders, and one 28-pounder. The weight of the Alabama's broadside is estimated to be 370 lb., and that of the Kearsarge 432 lb. The exact number of men on board of each is of very little moment, as it is evident they were both fully manned, and there was no hand to hand struggle to permit mere numbers to come into play." The same authority announces that the victory was undoubtedly owing to the superior gunnery of the Kearsarge. Out of the correspondence between the parties engaged in the battle, and the reports of the affair published in the English papers and in our own, we gather that the Alabama fired much more rapidly than her antagonist, but with less certainty and less effect, indicating less skill than was exhibited by the gunners on board the Kearsarge. The *Star* says further:—"On the assumption that our naval gunners are as well trained as those of the Kearsarge—for the Alabama's crew, although nearly all Englishmen, must not be accepted as specimens of disciplined British sailors—we presume it is universally admitted that after all our monstrous expenditure for years the navy has no gun which can compare to the 11-inch Dahlgren, and that even our huge three-deckers would be little able to compete with such vessels as the Kearsarge. In the light of this combat our navy evidently stands more than ever in its chronic position of requiring reconstruction." And it adds:

"Very recently Mr. Cobden asserted that a wooden three-decker, with a crew of seven hundred men, was worth no more than little better than a laughter-house when opposed to a heavily-armed iron gunboat. But here we have an example of the deadly damage which can be wrought by a heavily-armed wooden vessel of moderate tonnage, and with a crew of more than one hundred and sixty men,

They of England may well come to the conclusion that "the fleet of the future must consist of small, swift vessels, with guns of heavy calibre, iron-clad if possible, but with guns of the maximum power, whether iron-clad or not." Read the frank confession which the *Star* makes:

At present we seem to be in the position that our iron-clads cannot freely traverse the ocean, and that our first-class wooden ships would be unable to defend themselves against a comparatively insignificant foe.

Three things reveal themselves as necessary before the British navy can be deemed ready for any essential practical service: *First*, properly disciplined men and officers; *Second*, guns, other and better than have been sought after, and *Third*, which, although last, is indispensable, the sinking of that prejudice against genius on this side of the Atlantic. Necessity, which is "the mother of invention," may at length teach the British nation that genius and the march of improvement despise those narrow motives which lead men into reckless and unnecessary sacrifice. America, while at war with the rebels against her Government, has accepted the opportunity and taken the time and pains to teach England this lesson.

A New Petroleum Region.

So much attention has been paid to the riches of the oil region of Venango county, that the public has overlook a tract in Greene county, Pa., where petroleum has been discovered and wells sunk to render it available. Greene county is the extreme southwestern corner of Pennsylvania, and the petroleum is found on Dunkard creek, in Dunkard township, near the West Virginia border. The Waynesburg *Messenger* gives, from personal observation, the following account of it:

"In general physicial appearance and characteristics that portion of the country bears very close resemblance to the Venango region, and we are confident will ultimately prove as productive of oil. The rough and rugged hills, the coal deposits, and indeed every surface indication, fortifies us in this impression. But four wells have as yet been sunk any considerable distance and all of them have yielded oil. One of them, belonging to a company, is now pumping from fifty to seventy barrels per day, and it is the opinion of persons familiar with oil operations, that with proper energy and management and constant pumping, it would yield one hundred barrels per day. That is, however, before being tested to its utmost, and the tank being small, Mr. Wylie has frequently to suspend the pumping for hours at a time, so that but a probable guess can be made as to the actual yield of the well in twenty-four hours. In a short time, however, the facilities for pumping and barreling will be greatly improved, and the full capacity of the well ascertained."

So well satisfied were the people there of the richness of this new petroleum region, that they at once sold or leased all the land to companies so sink wells and establish machinery for pumping oil. In this way a great number of leases have been taken and companies organized. Some of these corporations have already gone into operation. It will not surprise our readers, in view of these facts, to be told that the opinion of the Washington (Pa.) *Reporter*, published in the vicinity, is that a little time will show Greene county to be as rich in oil as Venango. It is to be hoped that this may prove true, as this new region is nearer to Pittsburgh than the Venango district, and will, therefore, find its natural and peculiar market in this city. It is adjacent to the Monongahela river, the slackwater navigation of which takes the petroleum to Pittsburgh. The Uniontown branch of the Connellsville Railroad is also near it, and an extension of that branch to the oil wells would throw an immense trade on that avenue. The Chartiers Valley Railroad at Washington could be easily extended to the oil wells, and share in the transportation. But as yet what the petroleum district needs is the development of its wealth by means of corporate capital, machinery and enterprise. Many Philadelphians are embarking in the business, and many more will doubtless do so.

EXPERIMENTS IN LIVING.—A correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* makes the following statement: By repeated experiments in my family I have found that in making domestic bread—using yeast prepared in the house—a pound of good flour will yield very nearly two pounds of bread. The only addition made to the flour was about a tablespoonful of Indian meal, water and salt, and two three-pound loaves. A pound of flour never failed to yield a pound and three-quarters of bread. Then I made this estimate: A barrel of flour of 196 pounds, made 343 pounds of bread; 343 pounds of bread, if bought of the baker in pound loaves at five cents, would have cost me $17 15. My barrel of flour cost me, at the time of my trials between $7 and $8. This is an argument for baking one's bread instead of buying it. Even at present prices much money would be saved by baking at home.

But it used to be rare to find a 5 cent loaf that weighed over 14 ounces. Therefore buying bread was still more expensive than my calculation makes it. In these times 5 cent loaves weigh 10 or 10½ ounces, sometimes less, so that the price a purchaser of baker's bread actually pays for a barrel of flour is enormous. When flour is even $12 a barrel, the purchase of 5 cent loaves is equal to paying over $26, the loaves weighing 10½ ounces. If you buy the nice tea rolls—such as are sold at noted liquor saloons in the south part of the city—you pay about $30 a barrel for flour. These rare 12 cents a dozen, and very light. I think sticklers for very white flour make a miss in their domestic economy. I never buy it, it flour with a shade of dark is perfectly sweet, and I never buy the highest price flour, yet I do not see but I have very nice bread.

In these days it is well for all to economize in that in which we can, "just as well as not." If there is money to spare there is suffering enough to use it all up.

General Intelligence.

The Bloomington, Ill., *Pantagraph* says that one business firm in that city has contracted for the seed from one thousand acres of flax. They estimate that there are from 3,000 to 4,000 acres sown in the county.

A remarkable arrest wes recently made in the Tyrol. A man named Gasser had threatened to kill his wife. She fled to a neighbor, whose dog was thereupon shot by Gasser. Two *gens d'armes* were sent to arrest him. These he shot. A person coming up to take away the corpse of the one killed was also shot. This roused the neighborhood and authorities, who laid regular seige to the culprit in his house. Several of them were also shot and mortally wounded. One hundred balls were fired at his house during the day and night, but Gasser still remained uninjured. The next day two cannon were brought up and discharged; still without results, until a storming party, taking courage from the lull in Gasser's fire, rushed into the house and found their man bleeding and wounded on the floor, entirely exhausted, his veins opened at the wrist, and flowing forth his life blood. The scene took place at Lauterach.

The long-promised edition of the "Works of Alexander Pope, with a new Life, Introduction and, Notes," by the late Whitherell Elwin, late editor of the Quarterly Review, is announced by Murray of London as nearly ready. It will include the materials colected by the late Mr. Croker, and all the notes of the previous editors which are illustrative of the text. The correspondence will comprise about 700 letters which have never hitherto been collected, and of those nearly 500 are entirely new, and printed for the first time. To the prose works will be added the anecdotes of Pope, and the records of his conversation, which have been preserved by Spence and others. The poetical works will contain the unpublished satire on the Duke of Marlborough, and many new lines and various readings derived from the original manuscripts which were presented by Pope to his friend Richardson.

Beautiful singing is heard in Swedish churches, for the nation is very musical. The service is the same as in Denmark, a Lutheran form of worship, and the metrical psalms are similar to the Danish.

The following advertisement, probably intended as a puff, was published recently in a local English journal by the proprietor of a menagarie exhibiting at the fair held there: "The director of the lion's den is desirous of finding a dentist with sufficient skill and courage to stop a decayed tooth on the lion's head. The director is regardless of the expense, as the lion suffers greatly from the pain he endures.

A Liverpool magistrate having had occasion to give an opinion as to a matrimonial difficulty which came up before him, touched it with a needle when he concluded his remarks with the following opinion: "It is always a bad arrangement for married people to have relatives living in the same house with them; whether high or low, rich or poor, it was unwise to have a wife's sister, or a brother, or other relative living in the same house with them."

When a British ambassador at a foreign court complained that his dispatches bore not the official seal from home, but that of the country to which he was accredited, he was cooly informed that the officer charged with reading dispatches from foreign governments had, by mistake, re sealed them with a wrong stamp. "But why have my dispatches been opened?" asked the ambassador. "Only that we might know what was in them." It said to have been the aggravating reply.

There have been horse races at Pekin, China. The ground was the dried up bed of a lake, near one of the imperial palaces, outside the city walls. The chinese spectators numbered about fifty thousand. Members of foreign legislations, and several chinese foreign ministers were also present. The races were very successful.

The London *Times* is said to have incurred the displeasure of Roman Catholics, by declining to insert the letters "R. I. P." after names in the obituary. The ground of the refusal is that those letters bear a sectarian aspect.

At Chicago the other day, one of Howe's circus cars, on which was arranged a grand tableau of female allegorical figures, with a pole surmounted by a platform on which was a live lion, broke down in the great consternation of the people. No harm was done however—Europe, Asia, Africa and America, Truth Justice, and the Goddess of Liberty took refuge in a dry goods store, and the lion walked quietly into his cage immediately on its arrival.

The day of four story bonnets for our wives and sweethearts is over, and short men will soon have a chance to see something. The empress Eugenie, whom everybody feminine follows implicitly in dress fashions, has adopted a bonnet of a small, round shape, encircling the oval of the face, and almost always garnished in the front with a bright flower, fruit or straw, which falls upon the hair. How thankful we should be. The day of our deliverance is at hand.

The English papers judge of the war here just as they judge of the fight between the Kersarge and Alabama. Their impartiality is all on one side, like the handle of a jug, and that side is always the rebel side.

The public schools of Buffalo, N. Y., offer prizes to the young lady pupils for the best loaves of bread. This is a much *kneaded* accomplishment, and these young ladies will undoubtedly be well *bread*.

The price of newspapers in London during the French wars was fourteen cents each, and the tax on advertisements was about eighty-seven and a half cents each.

British steamer Rouen, an iron side wheeler of 165 tons, captured on the 24 inst., on her passage from Bermuda to Wilmington, by U. S. steamer Keystone State, arrived at Boston on Monday. Most of her cargo was thrown overboard previous to her capture.

Western farmers are applying petroleum successfully in the destruction of caterpillars. They cover the trees with the oil and then set fire to them. A New York house owner is trying another method, which he thinks will succeed, that of hewing down the shade trees. It is generally thought that these methods are likely to prove effectual. We have heard of still another plan, that of a man shooting the measure worms with a shot gun. He announces that he kills all he hits.

A letter from Paris in a Berlin paper contains the suggestion that the German people should at once send some fat steamers, each one of them armed with some five or six heavy rifled guns, to the North American ports, to prey upon the British commerce in the event of a war.

A Leicester (Mass.) woman, who has been courted for several years, got tired of such a long seige, and this being leap year, engaged a clergyman to bring affairs to a crisis. But when the time arrived for bold, thought he had rather not; whereupon the warm-blooded suitor asked another man present if he was engaged, and being satisfied on that point, said he can't, but would like to be, they immediately "fixed it up," and were married on the spot.

A statue of Mozart is about to be erected in the centre of the square at Vienna, which bears the name of the great composer, in the form of the fountain now standing there.

The Harrisburg *Patriot and Union*, of Wednesday, says: A cavalry company of men, fully uniformed, passed up Third street yesterday *en route* to Camp Curtin. They looked as if they had been some time on the road and undergone severe fatigue. We could not ascertain where they came from, but heard it intimated that the company constituted part of a regiment sent off from Gen. Wallace's command during the engagement with the rebels on Saturday last.

Gallantry and Bravery of Colored Troops.

The Chicago *Tribune* has a letter from a young soldier, dated at Memphis, in which the writer pays a just and noble tribute to the bravery of the black troops composing part of the command of Gen. Sturgis. He says that after the white troops had been defeated and large numbers taken prisoners, the black troops were ordered on to the charge, which order they obeyed with a cheer, losing 500 killed out of 1,200, going in with the motto "We neither give nor ask for quarter;" and fighting for several hours with a desperation never more than paralleled in the annals of warfare. The remnant left, marched back to Memphis—145 miles in all—and on their arrival, were found behind the white troops, bringing their colors with them, literally riddled with rebel bullets.

"One special act of bravery," says the letter, "was performed by Lieut. Col. Bradley, commanding the colored brigade, having in the heat of the action got some distance in advance of his command, was fiercely attacked by three rebels, and was about to be taken prisoner, when a single colored soldier coming to his aid, shot one rebel, bayoneted the second, and with the butt of his musket killed the third, thus saving the life of his commander."

"At one time the black boys were so close to the rebels that the guns of both rested upon the same fence."

THE NEW ALABAMA.—It is not true, as reported by the *Tempo*, that Captain Semmes is in Paris, but it is said that he has sent for most of his officers to give them instructions for the armament of a new Alabama, of which he proposes shortly to take the command. *The France*, which seems to have received special information about this new ship, says that she is a small, beautifully formed corvette, iron-plated inside, and carrying a powerful artillery. Captain Semmes has ordered three pivot guns, capable of throwing hollow projectiles of one hundred and seventy, and solid projectiles of two hundred and twenty English pounds. Her crew, which in the old Alabama consisted of one hundred and forty-two men, is to be augmented to one hundred and seventy-two. *The France* says that "these details are positive." It does not know in what port the new ship will be armed, but it believes that no surveillance will prevent it from putting to sea.

GOV. JOHNSON has ordered an election in Tennessee for the various county and local offices, to take place on the first Saturday in March next. He says inasmuch as these elections are ordered in the State of Tennessee, as a State in the Union under the Constitution of the United States, it is not expected that the enemies of the United States will propose to vote, nor is it intended that they be permitted to vote or hold offices.

M. de Lamartine is about to publish a complete collection of his political speeches and pamphlets from 1834 to 1851.

Personal.

The present executioner of Paris is M. Henderelch, who resides in a handsome house on the Boulevard Beumarchais. The person who lives on the same floor with him is the actor Laferiere, who salutes his neighbor on the stairs, thinking him a private citizen. M. Henderelch has living with him a youth of fifteen, whom he is having educated at one of the colleges. The lad calls M. Henderelch his uncle, and is not aware that the latter is an executioner. The youth is also ignorant that he himself is the son of a condemned prisoner, and that he was taken *care of* from charity by the man who had been charged to execute his father.

Honorable Andrew Ewing, formerly a prominent and wealthy citizen of Nashville, and an influential public man in Tennessee, died at Atlanta, Georgia, on the 16th ult.

The Emperor of Russia is set down in the list of foreigners who have arrived at Kissengen under the name of the Count de Borodinski, which enables him to escape the reception of a great number of functionaries of the locality who wished to be presented. Of the three children who accompanied the Emperor and Empress the Grand Duchess Maria is between eleven and twelve years of age, the Grand Duke Paulaix, and the Grand Duke Serge five. The Emperor is always dressed in plain clothes—a brown frock coat and white hat.

The late proprietor of the London *Morning Chronicle* has sued the Duke de Persigny, for money due him for making his newspaper the organ of the French Government.

The widow of Lord Adolphus Vane Tempest was so affected by his sudden death (noted recently) that she was in hysterics forty hours.

Victor Emmanuel proposes to restore in his army the rank of Marshal, to which Generals La Marmora and Sonnaz are to be appointed.

At the last sitting of the Conference, Count Apponyi, the Austrian plenipotentiary, proposed that the Conference should, before separating, offer its thanks to Earl Russell. He expressed himself as follows: "Gentlemen—At the moment of closing our deliberations, I feel that I express the sentiments of all the plenipotentiaries in offering in their name, to Earl Russell, the warm thanks of the Conference for the spirit of conciliation and courtesy with which he has directed its labors. Whatever may be the result of our meetings we shall none the less all of us retain a pleasant recollection of the personal kindness of our president." This proposal having been unanimously adopted, Earl Russell thanked the Conference in the following terms: "I thank the plenipotentiaries for the honor which they have done me. It is through the assistance and support which they have rendered me—did not do so—that I was induced very, for a while; sold out his business, and then—did not do so—sell. Went up the country—to Knight's Ferry, I believe—did worse, and then—went home disgusted. This you may believe, every word of it. I enclose reference. I think it about time California should claim him."

Many of the Unson papers throughout the State have the name of Hon Thomas Cunningham, of Beaver county, Senatorial Elector, printed "Thomas H. Cunninghan." He has no middle name, and the correction should be made.

Served Him Right, if the Story is True

The *North American* of yesterday, had the following piquant local:—A gentleman just arrived from Hagerstown yesterday, furnished our reporter with an item, going to show the spirit and temper of the invading rebels. When the rebel horde appeared in front of Hagerstown, one of its principal citizens undertook a measure to which he looked for the preservation of his property. His barns were full of grain, his pastures were dotted with sheep and cattle, and forty well-fed swine were gathered in the rear of his corn-cribs. He was emphatically a man of plenty and of substance. When the rebels came he walked out to their lines, with a damask linen napkin affixed to his cane. The first rebel soldier he encountered he requested to show him to the commanding officer. He was passed under guard to the object of his search.

"General," said he "I am a warm sympathizer with the south. I heartily wish success to this invasion and to your forces. My object in coming to you is to ask that your staff and as many of your staff as will accept the invitation will make my house your headquarters during your stay here. My house is yonder upon that hill," (pointing to a large old-fashioned mansion with modern additions, with a long row of hay ricks on the back ground)

"You sympathise with the south, did you say?" inquired the General, M. [illegible]

"Very earnestly, sir, and always have done so."

The rebel general beckoned to a sergeant who stood near him. "Bring a musket for this man," said he "and take him into the ranks."

The "sympathiser" opened wide his eyes, but stood mute with horror. He "couldn't see it" in that light. "Forward, man, and fall out at last, sir!" said the General, in a voice of thunder. "Oh, I didn't mean that, General. I don't want to fight. I want to entertain you and your staff while you remain here, and to show you that I am your friend."

The rebel General contemptuously informed him that they interpreted sympathy only in its literal sense. He had claimed to sympathize with them, and he was compelled to avail themselves of his good will. A string of wagons was at once trotted on, driven to the sympathizer's premises, and in the same afternoon he was stripped of everything. Rebel cavalry drove off all his cattle, sheep, hogs and smaller live stock, removed all his hay and wheat crop, leaving his barns utterly empty. The cavalry horses were turned into his growing corn, and his corn was cut for fodder for the stock while on the march. The sympathizer was detained until all was done, and was then released with thanks for the sympathy he had manifested. Many like him in Maryland are now reaping the fruits of their sympathy. When men will take the suckers out of their pumps to prevent Union soldiers from drinking like water, their sympathy with the south deserves some such recognition as that given to the friends of the rebel cause above referred to, who came to grief at Hagerstown.

Refugees Coming and Going.

The Harrisburg *Patriot and Union*, of Wednesday, states that large numbers of refugees from Maryland continue to arrive there, many of them in a destitute condition. Yesterday some were seen who were obliged to fly from the harvest fields in which they were at labor, without supplies of clothing or money, leaving their homes to be pillaged, their stock to be captured, and their crops to be destroyed, by the invaders.

The same paper represents that a great many of the refugees from Cumberland and York counties passed through Harrisburg on Tuesday *en route* to their homes, the "scare" having partially subsided. It is to be hoped there will be no further interruption to the gathering of the crops now ripe for the sickle.

HUNTING FOR THE KEARSARGE.—A Paris paper gives a report that two rebel cruisers are off Cherbourg watching for the Kearsarge. The Alabama had been looking for her for some time and at last found her. We earnestly hope these two pirates will find her. She is staying around waiting to be found.

A sturdy sergeant of one of the Massachusetts regiments being obliged to submit to the amputation of his hand, the surgeon offered to administer chloroform, as usual; but the veteran refused, saying, "If the cutting was to be done on him, he wanted to see it," and, laying his arm on the table, submitted to the operation without a sign of pain, except a firmer setting of his teeth as the saw struck the marrow. The operator, as he finished, looked at his victim with admiration, and remarked:

"You ought to have been a surgeon, my man."

"I was the next thing to one afore I enlisted," said the hero.

"What was that, pray?" asked the doctor.

"A butcher!" responded the sergeant, with a grim smile, which despite the surroundings, communicated itself to the by standers.

Terrible warning to the unmarried—several bachelors were found last winter frozen to death in their beds.

City Intelligence.

Draft in the 23d District.

The draft to fill deficiences in the 23d District, commenced in Allegheny on Wednesday, with the following result:

FIRST WARD.

Whole number of names placed in the wheel, 616; deficiency, 16; number drawn, including 15 per cent excess for exemption, 28.—Joseph W. Williams, John McCune, Friend W. Jenkins, David W. Smith, William Conner, Henry W. Lewis, Russell Blakely, James Robinson, John Sardeker, William Fidle, Henry Gray, Amos Finkbine, Robert McChesney, John Shultz, James Piper, Byron H. Painter, William Boyce, John Fringle, James Clair, Charles M. Smith, Andrew Wood, Archibald Dryden, Michael Marshall, John L. Williams, Ephraim Wiley, Alfred Wagstaff, James H. Wright, George Milteroberger.

SECOND WARD.

Number of names placed in the wheel, 671; deficiency, 20; number drawn, 40. John Frederick, James A. Maxwell, David Hunter, William Wright, John Craighton, William H. Dawson, William Elmhurst, Bullingh Parsley, Abraham Baker, Thomas Cooley, John O. Golden, John Arbuckle, Frederick Caughman, Thompson W. Grubbs, Simon Stockwell, Wm. Brown, Frnklin st., Owen Woods, Wm. Brown, Hamilton st., Andrew Aul, James Wallace, James P. Farley, James M'Millen, Jacob Needy, Joseph F. Thompson, James S. Parker, Hiram Taylor, John Marquis, William Ackerwright, Ebenezer Sewall, Theodore William, Samuel W. Means, John Lester, Newton Webb, Henry O'Neil, Calvin R. Church, Alfred Gallagher, George Ramsey, John C. Davis, Reuben Reynolds, James M. Dunlap.

THIRD WARD.

Number of names placed in wheel 1086; deficiency 41; number to be drawn 82.—Henry Gaul, Richard Parker, Christ. Reimensneider, Lewis Rhinehard, Jos. Mangle, John Stephens, John Hastings, Thos. Rail, Peter Bender, Benedict Eberly, Jos. Crawford, Vincet Morrow, Christ. Greenauger, John Anderson, George Sile Wm. Orr, Valentine Peterious, Wm. Carmichael, Wm. Eliet, Samuel Lee, Francis Craig, J. W. Ogelsby, Theo. Heskins, Henry Zeskey, Zachariah Moore, Leonard Leel, David S. McKinnis, John Myers, John Pete, John Marburger, C. W. Robinson, Hezekiah Johnson, Frederick Leonard, D. Owens, Boyle Kerr, M. D., John Deitz, A. W. Clancy, W. C. Brown, Daniel Mc Mullen, Moon, Peter Beck, Melancton McMillan, Samuel Watters, George Linhauser, Conrad Stroth, John Schauer, Adam Kottz, W. K. Gray, Remi Schwer, Henry Schaffer, Thomas Fletcher, Robert H. Armstrong, Henry Snauffer, Christian Schafer, Samuel P. Mourer, Henry Payn, Francis Vaught, Aug Fultz, Harry Swinder, Fred Beckert, Henry C. Witer, Chas Kappler, Geo Solomon, James Hubbard, Henry Bruce, John Rull, Henry Hanch, Jacob Hanch, Nick Davis, Stephen Hinkins, Wm Cuff, John Winkleman, John B Gormly, Chas Palmer, John Green, Stormius Waver, Zach Barnhart, Iseman Kahn, John Sibley, David Lake, Lewis Simon, Peter Hickie, Geo. L. McCook.

RESERVE TOWNSHIP.

George Hickman, Lewis Engelman, Jacob Staufer, Henry Fogel, Peter Hoffman, Jno Zenber, Jno Wentz, Jno Scrimzer, Jacob Stattler, Leo Chinberger, Julius Shrank, August Nelder, Wm Hinkle, Martin Kirvly, Jno Shortman, Jno Miller, Wm Rumai, Jno Ritter, George Myer, Joseph Mentzer, Andrew Mitch, Frederick Lawrence, Henry Rumbaugh, Jno Casky, Jno Falkinham, Nicholas Sanford, Caspel Kehl, Sebastian Yang, J. A Miller, Frederick Hamy, Andrew Shultz, Jacob Oehnhart, Patrick Donely, Jacob Faust, Armstrad Morrison,

The Kearsarge and Alabama Fight.

The Pirate a Slaughter House.

Interesting Statement of Capt. Winslow

His Demand for Surrender of Prisoners.

Mason's Compliments to Mr. Lancaster.

Lucid Explanation of the Pirate's Defeat

By the steamer Germania, which arrived at New York on Sunday, we have some additional intelligence concerning the recent fight between the Kearsarge and Alabama. The following letter is published in the *Daily News:*

SIR: There have been so many nonsensical publications on the engagement which took place between the Alabama and the Kearsarge, that it is my wish that a correction should be made.

In the first place, no challenge was sent by Captain Winslow. To have done so would have been to have violated the order of the Navy Department. On the contrary, Capt. Winslow received a request from Captain Semmes not to leave, as he would fight the Kearsarge, and would only occupy a day or two in his preparations. Five days, however, elapsed before they were completed. The Kearsarge's battery consists of seven guns, two 11-inch Dahlgrens, four 32-pounders, and one light rifle 28-pounder. The battery of the Alabama consisted of one 100-pounder rifle, one heavy 68-do, six 32-pounders—that is, one more gun than the Kearsarge. In the wake of the engines, on the outside, the Kearsarge had stopped up and down her sheet chains. These were stopped by marline to eyebolts, which extended some twenty feet, and was done by the hands of the Kearsarge. The whole was covered by light plank, to prevent dirt co lecting. It was for the purpose of protecting the engines when there was no coal in the upper part of the bunkers, as was the case when the action took place. The Alabama had her bunkers full, and was equally protected. The Kearsarge went into action with a crew of 162 officers and men. The Alabama, by report of the Deerhound's officers, had 150.

The Kearsarge steamed to sea in order that no questions of neutrality jurisdiction should be raised. When far enough she turned short round and steamed immediately for the Alabama for close action. The Alabama fired as she was coming down on her two broadsides and a part of another; no one shot came on board the Kearsarge. The Kearsarge then sheered and opened on the Alabama, trying to get nearer. The action lasted one hour and two minutes from the first to the last shot. The Kearsarge received twenty-eight shots above and below, thirteen about her bulwarks. The shots were abaft the mainmast, two shots which cut the chain stops, the shell of which broke the casing of wood covering. They were too high to have damaged the boilers, had they penetrated. The Kearsarge was only slightly damaged, and I supposed the action for hot work had just commenced when it ended. Such stuff as the Alabama firing when she was going down, and all such talk, is twaddle. The Alabama toward the last hoisted sail to get away, when the Kearsarge was laid across her bows, and would have raked her had she not surrendered, which she had done, and was trying to get her flags down, and showing a white flag over the stern. The officers of the Alabama on board the Kearsarge say that she was a complete slaughter-house, and was completely torn to pieces. This is all I know of the Alabama. Yours, &c.,

JOHN A. WINSLOW, Captain.

CAPT. WINSLOW'S DEMAND FOR SURRENDER OF 118 PRISONERS.

The following correspondence between the Captain of the Kearsarge and M. Bonfils, the commercial agent of the defunct Alabama, has been published at Cherbourg:

U. S. S. S. KEARSARGE, Cherbourg, June 21.—To Monsieur Bonfils—Sir: Certain pilot boats which I, from feelings of humanity, allowed to save several prisoners when the Alabama had gone down, took them into Cherbourg. These officers are not the less subject to the laws of war; they are my prisoners and I demand that they come on board the Kearsarge to surrender as such. If they should endeavor to free themselves from this obligation under cover of the means which have been used for their escape, they must expect to meet with no mercy another time. JOHN A. WINSLOW, Capt.

M. Bonfils replied as follows:

To Captain John A. Winslow—Sir: I have received your letter of June 21. Your demand is one which I have no power whatever to entertain, and should have been addressed to the French Government, where the unfortunates have found a refuge. I know of no law of war to prevent a soldier from escaping from a field of battle after a reverse, even although he had been made prisoner, and do not see why a sailor, who saves himself by swimming, should be in a worse case. I must, therefore, refuse to act as your go-between toward certain individuals, whom you do not even name, but whom you claim as prisoners. I cannot, moreover, understand how the authorities of the United States can pretend to hold prisoners in the territory of the French Empire.

I am, &c., BONFILS.

THANKS OF MR. MASON TO OWNER OF THE DEERHOUND.

The following correspondence has passed between Mr. Mason and Mr. Lancaster, the owner of the Deerhound:

NO. 21 UPPER SEYMOUR STREET, PORTMAN SQUARE, LONDON, June 21st.—Dear Sir: I received on Sunday last, at Penmaenpool, Scotland, where I had the pleasure to see you yesterday, a full report of the efficient services rendered under your orders, by the officers and crew of your yacht, the Deerhound, in rescuing him with thirteen of his officers and twenty-seven of his crew, from their impending fate, after the loss of his ship.

Capt. Semmes reports that, finding the Alabama actually sinking, he had barely time to dispatch his wounded in his own boats to the enemy's ship, when the Alabama went down, and that nothing was left to those who remained on board but to throw themselves into the sea. Their own boats absent, there seemed no prospect of relief when your yacht arrived in their midst, and your boats were launched, and he impressively told me that, to this timely and generous succor, he, with most of his officers and a portion of his crew, were indebted for their safety. He further told me that, on their arrival on board the yacht, every care and kindness were extended to them which their exhausted condition required, even to supplying all with dry clothing.

I am fully aware of the noble and disinterested spirit which prompted you to go to the rescue of the gallant crew of the Alabama, and that I can add nothing to the recompense already received by you and those acting under you in the consciousness of having done as we would wish to be done by; yet you will permit me to thank you, and, through you, the captain, officers and crew of the Deerhound, for their signal service, and say that, in doing so, I but anticipate the grateful sentiments of my country and of the government of the Confederate States.

I have the honor to be, dear sir, most respectfully and truly, your obedient servant.

J. M. MASON.

John Lancaster, Esq., Hindley Hall, Wigan.

HINDLEY HALL, NEAR WIGAN, June 24.

DEARSIR:—I am in due receipt of your esteemed favor of the 21st inst., and am gratified to find that the timely aid we rendered with the yacht Deerhound to the gallant captain and officers and crew of the Alabama has met with your approval. I shall always look back to that event with satisfaction, however much we may regret the result which necessitated my interference. Yours, very respectfully.

JOHN LAANCASTER.

Hon. J. M. MASON.

HOW THE ALABAMA'S DEFEAT HAPPENED.

The English friends of the rebellion having had their breaths taken away by the ignominious defeat of their favorite officer, in their new casting about for an explanation, a correspondent of the London *Shipping Gazette* supplies one which is of such refreshing originality that we commend it to the notice of our readers, who will be interested in this account of Yankee contrivances for whipping eleven-inch guns into and out of the hold of a ship as if they were pocket pistols, to say nothing of "chain armor" for corvette decks:

"An important wrinkle has been supplied to the British Admiralty by the recent engagement between the Federal war steamer Kearsarge and the Alabama. It appears that the 'chain armor' used by the Federal corvette in this encounter can be slipped over the sides of the ship immediately before she goes into action, and that when not in use it can be stowed away in the hold, answering all the purposes of ballast. Every wooden vessel in the Federal Navy is supplied with a number of the chain-plates, which from their forming electric iron buffers were most effectually used by the wooden gunboats when forcing the passage of the Mississippi, and in the subsequent capture of New Orleans. The guns, too, the Federal war ships are more powerful than the British. It is notorious that there is not a 11-inch gun on board any vessel in the British Navy, while on board the Kearsarge there are two of these tremendous weapons, each capable of throwing 200lb shell or shot. When the Kearsarge was recently at Cork, the Commander of her Majesty's ship Hawke was instructed by the Admiralty to report as to the capabilities and fittings of the American cruiser, and more particularly with respect to her armament. He reported that the Kearsarge had more effective guns than the ordinary 68-pounder of the British navy. The Kearsarge is mixed up with a special contrivance for raising and lowering her great guns, so that they may be mounted on deck, or kept snugly below as occasion may require. It is a curious speculation whether, when the Commander of the Hawke visited the vessel, a smart 'Yankee' trick was played upon him by this contrivance, or whether he made an actual blunder as to the armament. It is confidently stated that the Kearsarge would be a most dangerous, if not invincible, antagonist at long range, while she can beat any of them in point of speed."

For absolute density, what is so admirable as

POOR LLEWELLYN,

The London *Lancet* says: "How poor Llewellyn did his duty as a man and a sailor may be judged by the following touching episode, which was seen to occur during the late battle: The whalebost and digny, the only two boats uninjured, were lowered, and the wounded men placed in them. Mr. Pitman being sent in charge of them to the Kearsarge. When the boats were full, a man who was unwounded, endeavored to enter one, but was held back by the surgeon of the ship, Mr. Llewellyn. 'See,' he said, 'I want to save my life as much as you do; but let the wounded men be saved first.' 'Doctor,' said the officer in the boat, 'we can make room for you;' but it will not peril the wounded men,' was his reply. He remained behind, and sank with the ship—a loss much deplored by all the officers and men.

The cause in which the real hero of the late naval duel perished is not one which can be acknowledged by any national testimonial; but we are glad to hear that his fellow-students contemplate the erection of a tablet to his memory in the hospital in which he so greatly distinguished himself, and in which his kindly and generous spirit had gained for him the greatest esteem and satisfaction."

The fellow-students of Marlborough College will be spared any unnecessary outlay on account of the Doctor, as, instead of sinking, he was transferred to the Kearsarge alive and well if the following be true he is scarcely worth any trouble on their part:

"This same noble young Surgeon was brought a prisoner on board the Kearsarge, where he was ordered to assist in dressing the wounds of his comrades, but was so frightened and shaky that he could do nothing, and was finally ordered to stand aside, and at length sent below to change his shirt, as somebody was good enough to lend him one."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 189 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe12-6m

FOR SALE OR RENT.

TO OIL DEALERS AND LUMBER MEN.

SAWMILL, FURNACE PROPERTY, TIMBERLAND AND OIL TERRITORY, in Venango county.—I am authorized to offer that valuable tract of land known as

FORREST MILL FURNACE AND FARM,

situated in the Oil regions of Pennsylvania, containing about 900 acres.

Wells are being bored with good indications for oil. For terms and further particulars inquire of

N. B. HATCH, No. 189 Penn street, or of

Mrs. E. HATCH, on the premises.

jy13-3t

FOR SALE.—A good Business House, with Dwelling attached; also, a Drug Store, doing a good business; will be sold either separate or together. For further particulars, enquire at 118 Ohio street, Allegheny City. jy8-2awot

A HANDSOME PRIVATE RESIDENCE FOR SALE, situated on Peerhill street, No. 4, Seventh Ward, opposite the residence of M. K. Moorhead, Esq.—a new two-storied Brick House, handsomely finished, with all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, Bath Room, Wash House, etc. Lot 41 feet by 100, with a choice selection of grape Vines, Fruit Trees, Shrubbery, etc. For terms apply on the premises. jy2-2w

FOUNDRY FOR SALE.

The Foundry, Machine Shop and two Frame Dwellings,

Corner of Butler and Carson sts., in the 9th Ward.

This valuable property fronting 120 feet on Butler street and 100 feet on Carson street, is offered for sale on favorable terms, with early possession.

Apply to S. S. BRYAN,

Broker and Insurance Agent, 89 Fourth st., (Burke's Building.) je29

FOR SALE.—THREE ACRES AND TWENTY PERCHES OF LAND, well adapted to business purposes, having a river front of near 300 feet, and fronting on Lincoln street 253 feet within three-fourths of a mile of the Mechanics st. Bridge. The attention of business men is invited to examine this property, as it presents a good location for an extensive rolling mill, steel works, edge-tool factory, saw mill, lumber and boat yard, also, shovel factories, iron foundry, oil refineries, &c., &c. For terms, apply at the Real Estate and Insurance Office of

June 18, 1864. Butler St., Lawrenceville.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE OF TWO HUNDRED ACRES; one hundred and fifty cleared; fine river bottom land, situate on the Ohio river, five miles below Wellsville, Ohio, in Hancock county, West Virginia. Abundance of water and fruit; improvements of the very best order. For terms apply to G. W. CHAPMAN, on the premises, or to J. F. STOCKDALE, Pittsburgh. ap13-tf

FOR RENT.—A NICE OFFICE, WITH front entrance on the second floor of 211 Liberty street. Storage can also be had if desired. Inquire of R. H. KING. mh31

FOR SALE.

The Subscribers

OFFER FOR SALE THEIR

CANDLE, SOAP AND OIL WORKS,

Situated on the

CORNER OF STEVENSON STREET AND PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

It is the most extensive and complete works of the character in the United States. It has Candle, Soap, Lard, Oil and Carbon Oil Works complete, with facilities unlimited. Title unexceptionable. Terms easy. For price and terms apply to

B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,

my5-tf 47 Wood Street.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT. For sale, that beautiful Homestead of the late Col. MORGAN ROBERTSON, of Pittsburgh, containing 187 acres, a large portion rich river bottom, with about 30 acres bordering the beautiful Youghiogheny Coal, and some 50 acres of hill land heavily timbered, the balance under cultivation. The improvements in part consist of a good DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, a large Barn, and Out-Houses, a never-failing Well, an Orchard of the best varieties of Fruit Trees now in bearing; also, two Tenant Houses, &c. This Farm lies upon the bank of the Monongahela River, fourteen miles from Pittsburgh, and offer peculiar facilities for the Mining, Loading and Shipping of Coal, for building all kinds of Water Craft, for the most convenient and profitable disposition of the Timber, and other products of the land. The whole is offered for sale on most advantageous terms.

For particulars apply to

JOSEPH DILWORTH, Esq.,

Of Dilworth, Porter & Co., or

THOS. J. KEENAN, Esq.,

Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.

my19

SUMMER RESORTS.

CRESSON SPRINGS.—THIS DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RESORT, located on the summit of the Allegheny mountains, 2,300 feet above the level of the sea, will be open for the reception of visitors on the 15th day of June, 1864, and will be kept open until the 1st of October. The buildings connected with this establishment are of a spacious and comfortable character. The water and air possesses superior attractions. The cool forests and dry and bracing atmosphere contribute to the pleasure of those who seek relief from the oppressiveness of the sultry air of thickly populated towns and cities. The grounds, walks, &c., have been highly improved, and are of a varied and picturesque character. A fine Band has been engaged for the season. Ample facilities for bathing have been provided. The subscriber intends to spare no pains to render it in every respect as comfortable and attractive as possible, and hopes, by his long experience in the hotel business, to anticipate and supply the wants of the public. The railroad connections of Cresson enable him to obtain supplies *from the table*, not only from the surrounding country, but from both the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh markets. There is at Cresson Springs a telegraph office, and two daily mails from Philadelphia and Pittsburgh and intermediate points.

Tickets good for the season round trip, from Philadelphia can be had at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. For further information, address

G. W. MILLIN,

je20om Cresson Springs, Cambria county, Pa.

THE NATIONAL HOUSE,

FIFTH STREET, McKEESPORT, PA.

This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of Visitors and Boarders.

Families can be accommodated with Boarding during the season on very favorable terms. His table is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.

H. KLEINMAN.

McKEESPORT, September, 1863.

KNITTING MACHINES,

FOR FACTORIES AND FAMILY USE.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

DALTON KNITTING MACHINE CO.,

Office: 537 Broadway, New York.

These Machines are unequalled for SIMPLICITY of construction—RAPIDITY and VARIETY of work, and ECONOMY of labor and material. jy12

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED ANIMALS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, Washington, D. C., July 7, 1864.

Will be sold at Public Auction to the highest bidder, on TUESDAY, July 19, 1864, at Giesboro Depot, near Washington, D. C., beginning at 10 o'clock, a. m.,

Two Hundred Cavalry Horses.

These horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the army.

For road and farming purposes, many good bargains may be had.

Horses sold singly.

Terms cash, in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN,

Lieutenant Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

jy12-6t Cavalry Bureau.

WELDON & KELLY,

LEAD BURNERS,

PLUMBERS,

GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,

jy13 164 Wood street, near Sixth.

PRIME POTASH, PRIME POTASH.

Prime Potash. Prime Potash.

Prime Potash. Prime Potash.

Now since acetate separated Lye and other materials for making soap has advanced so much in price, attention should be turned to a good, reliable article of Potash. Such an article

Can be procured at Jos. Fleming's Drug Store,

Can be procured at Jos. Fleming's Drug Store.

Corner of the diamond and Market street.

Every pound warranted, where also may be procured superior White Lead at low rates, Oils and Varnish of all kinds.

Superior Fruit Wax, Superior Fruit Wax.

Patent Medicines of all kinds at the lowest rates. Remember, the place for everything in the Drug and Perfumery line is at JOSEPH FLEMING'S Drug Store, corner of the Diamond and Market street. jy11

THE BOUNTY OF $100,

DUE WOUNDED SOLDIERS,

CAN NOW BE COLLECTED in

FROM TEN TO TWENTY DAYS' TIME.

CALL WITH DISCHARGE,

Or address

ARTHURS & RIDDELL,

No. 135 FOURTH STREET,

je20-tf PITTSBURGH.

25 CENTS TO SAVE 25 DOLLARS.—Hegeman's Concentrated Benzine removes Paint, Grease Spots, &c., instantly, and cleans Silks, Ribbons, Gloves, &c., equal to new. Only 25 cents per bottle. HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, New York.

A Delightful Cordial and Valuable Tonic.—Hegeman & Co.'s Cordial Elixir of Calisaya Bark, possessing the active and truest known properties of the Peruvian Bark in its most agreeable form. It will be found a valuable Tonic in all cases, but particularly as a preventive to Fever and Fever and Ague. It is a pleasant and palatable Cordial, and is much superior to the common whisky and rum bitters so much in use. Sold by druggists. HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, New York.

Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, &c.—Chalk and Immediate Cure.—Hegeman's Celebrated Diarrhœa Remedy has been used with unfailing success since the Cholera season of 1832. A single dose will usually check the Diarrhœa in a few hours. Prepared only by HEGEMAN & CO, Chemists and Druggists, New York. Sold by all the principal Druggists in the United States. jy2

DR. J. B. SPEER,

196 Penn Street, Pittsburgh.

OFFICE HOURS—8 to 9 a. m. and 2 to 3 p. m.

Dwelling, No. 30 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny City, where calls will be attended to at 7½, 12½ and 8½ o'clock, daily. my22mm

THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

Pennsylvania Central.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Thro Accomm	5:50 a m	Baltimore Exp'r	12:20 p m
Thro Mail	2:50 p m	Philadelp'a Ex	11:30 p m
Thro Express	4:25 p m	Fast Line	12:50 a m
Fast Line	8:35 p m	Thro Mail	2:20 a m
Fish Kam'n	9:00 p m	Fish Kam'n	6:30 a m
1st Wall Station	6:30 a m	1st Wall Station	6:15 a m
2d do	11:40 a m	2d do	8:55 a m
3d do	2:30 p m	3d do	1:55 p m
4th do	6:40 p m	4th do	8:35 p m

The Church train leaves Wall's Station (on Sunday) at 2:00 a. m., returns at 12 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Fast Line	1:00 a m	Chicago Express	6:20 a m
Express	1:10 p m	Phila.	2:10 p m
Mail Train	6:30 a m	Cin'ti	7:30 p m
		Crestline Mail	7:00 p m

The New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 9:15 a. m., 12:00 m., 4:30 p m and 8:40 p m. Returning, leaves New Brighton station at 6:30 a. m., 9:00 a. m., 12:00 p. m. and 5:30 p. m.

Allison's Accomodation leaves Allegheny Station at 10:0 a. m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:55 a m	Mail	6:00 p m
Express	3:40 p m	Express	9:30 a m
Mt. McKeesport	11:00 a m	1st McKeesport	6:50 p m
do	3:40 p m	do	2:45 a m
Port Perry	7:00 a m	Port Perry	8:30 a m
Braddock's	4:15 p m	Braddock's	5:40 p m

The Sunday Train to and from Mt Kesport leaves at 1:00 p m. and arrives at 10:00 a m.

Allegheny Valley.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:00 a. m.	Mail	7:00 p. m.
Express	3:30 p. m.	Express	9:35 a. m.
Accommodation	3:00 p. m.	Accommodation	7:45 a. m.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	6:10 a. m.	Mail	3:50 p. m.
Cincinnati	1:45 a. m.	Cincin. Express	10:05 p. m.
do	4:00 p. m.	do	2:10 a. m.
Wheeling	6:20 a. m.	Steubenville Ac.	
Steubenville Ac. commodation	leaves	do	10:00 a. m.
Allegheny	3:50 p. m.		
Cleveland	1:45 a. m.		
do	1:45 p. m.		

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Artificial Limbs.
A. G. Neubert.....18 St. Clair st.
J. Reichenbach.....56 Grant street.
C. Helmbold.....98 Smithfield st.

Advertising Agents.
C. Mather.....Philadelphia.
S. M. Pettingill.....New York.

Ambrotypes.
J. W. Purviance.....cor. Market & Fifth streets.

Banks.
First National Bank.....Wood, near Fifth st.
Exchange Bank.....Fifth st
Bank of Pittsburgh.....Fourth st
Allegheny Bank.....Fifth st
Merchants' and Manufacturers'.....Philadelphia.
Citizens' Bank...corner Wood and Diamond alley

Boots and Shoes.
S. Dalzell.....132 Smithfield St.
H. Childs & Co.....132 Wood st.
Slater & South.....54 Market st.

Book and Job Printers.
W. S. Haven.....Corner Third and Wood.
J. W. Kennedy.....78 Fifth st

Book, Stationery and News Dealers.
J. W. Pittock.....78 Fifth st.
W. S. Haven.....corner Third and Wood sts.
John P. Hunt.....Masonic Hall, 59 Fifth st

Bakers.
S. S. Marvin.....64 Fourth street.

Boiler Makers.
Carroll & Snyder.....corner Second and Short sts.

Bill Poster.
James Thackrey.....160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Commission Merchants.
R. H. King.....211 Liberty st.
Allen & Needles.....Philadelphia.
Taussig, Livingston & Co.....St. Louis.

Cotton Manufacturers.
Park, Painter & Co.....149 First and 122 Second street
King & Pennock.....90 Wood street

Cloaks and Mantillas.
Pittsburgh Cloak and Mantilla Store.....73 Market st.

Coal Dealers.
Meskimen & Norton.....Allegheny

Carriage Manufacturers.
Cornwell & Kerr.....5 St. Clair street.

Cutlery.
James Bown.....136 Wood street.

Dry Goods.
J. W. Barker & Co.....59 Market st.
J. M. Burchfield.....corner Market and Fourth st.
A. Bates.....21 Fifth st
Joseph Horne.....77 and 79 Market st.
Gardner & Schleiter.....92 Market st.
H. J. Lynch.....96 Market st.
R. R. Gardner.....93 Market st.
White, Orr & Co.....23 Fifth st.
Wilson, Carr & Co.....64 Wood st.

Druggists.
Joseph Fleming.....corner Diamond and Market st.
Chas. H. Super.....corner Penn and St. Clair sts.
J. J. Bender & Co.....corner Wayne and Liberty sts
B. L. Fahnestock & Co.....& 28 Wood & 91 Fourth st.

Dentists.
G. W. Spencer.....250 Penn st
Quinn A. Scott.....278 Penn st

Foundries.
Charles Knap.....cor. Etna and Pike street.
Cadman & Crawford.....cor. Duquesne Way & St. Clair
Wm. G. Price.....cor. Pennsylvania Ave. and Perry st.
Patterson, Erbe & Co., Grosvenor st., Birmingham.

Freight Agents.
Clark & Co.....cor. Liberty and Water streets.

Grocers.
J. Wm. Bingaley.....718 and 20 Wood street.
G. B. Jones & Son.....191 Water street.
J. S. Dilworth & Co.....130 and 132 Second st.
Miller & Ricketson.....221 Liberty street.
Cook, Pettit & Co.....corner Smithfield and First sts.

Gas Fitters.
Weldon & Kelly.....cor. Sixth and Wood street.

Glass Manufacturers.
C. Ihmsen & Son.....132 First street.

Hatters.
Wm. Fleming.....139 Wood st

Hardware.
Whitmore, Wolf, Duff & Co.....86 Wood st

House and Sign Painters.
Brown, Morrow & Co.....81 Third street.
W. A. Lyons.....7 Fifth street.

Hotels.
National.....McKeesport
Union.....Philadelphia
Girard House.....Philadelphia
Belvidere.....Philadelphia
Jones House.....Harrisburg

Iron Manufacturers.
Lyon, Shorb & Co.....121 Water st.
Lewis, Oliver & Phillipscor. Market and Water sts.
Spang Chalfant & Co.....91 and 92 Water st.
Jones & Laughlin.....121 Water st.
Graff, Bennett & Co.....97 Water st.
Lloyd & Black.....88 Water st.

Insurance Offices.
H. L. Ringwalt, Life Ins. Co.....67 Fourth street.
Allegheny Insurance Co.....37 Fifth st.
Citizens' Ins. Co.....corner Market and Water sts.
Peoples' Insurance Co.....corner Wood and Fifth sts.
Delaware Mutual Insurance co.....96 Water st.

Iron Foundry.
Smith, Park & Co.....149 First st.
Joseph Pennock.....141 Wood st.

Jewelers.
Dunseath & Co.....56 Fifth street.
John M. Roberts.....18 Fifth street.

Lawyers.
McMaster & Gazzam.....88 Grant street.
H. C. Mackrell.....Grant near Fifth street.
Hampton & Moreland.....93 Diamond street.
W. & J. Hall Patterson.....144 Fourth st.
Arthurs & Riddell.....123 Fourth street.
E. S. Morrow.....114 Fifth street.

Lithographs.
Krebs & Bro.....Corner Fifth and Wood

Merchant Tailors.
John S. Lee.....No. 49 St. Clair st.
H. Oppenheimer.....83 Wood street.
W. H. McGee.....No. 10 St. Clair street.

Musical Instruments.
Wamelink & Barr.....12 St. Clair street.
Charles C. Mellor.....82 Wood street.
J. M. Hoffmann.....53 53 Fifth street.

Machinists.
J. J. Powers & Co.....cor. Liberty and Second street.
W. P. Porter.....Temperanceville.
Foster & Co.....cor. Penn and Stanwix streets.

Machinery.
S. S. Fowler & Co.....89 Water st.

Metal Broker.
S. M. Wickersham.....124 First st.
John Moorhead.....74 Water st.

Manufacturers of Shovels and Spades.
Lippincott & Co.....118 Water st.

Nations.
Foerster & Schwartz.....Smithfield st.
T. T. Myler & Co.....Corner Fourth and Wood.

Nursery.
John Murdock, Jr.....Oakland.

Oil Dealers.
Ardesco Oil Company.....27 Irwin st.
Pennock, Ball & Co.....31 Market st.
Richardson, Harley & Co.....19 Irwin st.
Brewer, Burke & Co.....Duquesne Way & Hand st.
Wightman & Anderson.....92 Third st.
Cochran & Russell.....Philadelphia.
North American Oil Company.....80 Third st.

Opticians.
G. E. Shaw.....54 Fifth st.
J. Diamond.....39 Fifth st.

Picture Frame Manufacturer.
H. D. Brecht.....128 Smithfield st.

Planing Mill.
Shaub & McDonald.....Anderson street, Allegheny.

Physicians.
Dr. F. DeRolette.....51 Grant street.

Real Estate and Stock Brokers.
R. S. Bryan.....9 Fourth st.
F. Torrence.....189 Penn st.

Railroads.
Connellsville R. R. Depot.....cor. Ross & Water street.
Ft. Wayne & Chicago Depot.....cor. Liberty & Grant sts.
Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....cor. Liberty and Grant sts.
Northern Central.....cor. Liberty and Grant streets.
Philadelphia and Erie.....Penna. R. R. Depot.

Restaurants.
Vierheller & Roesing.....64 Fifth street.
James S. Williams.....Fifth street.
John Heyer.....46 Smithfield st.
Frank Wilbert.....82 Diamond.
E. Reineman.....67 Smithfield st.
Ruegg & Lauman.....64 Fifth st.

Steel Manufacturers.
Singer, Nimick & Co.....83 Water st.
Jones, Boyd & Co.....corner First and Ross st
Park, Brother & Co.....157 First st.
Hussey, Wells & Co.....87 Fifth street.

Straw Goods.
C. & A. Strouses.....29 Diamond alley.
R. H. Palmer.....84 Wood st.

Soap and Candles.
B. C. & J. H. Sawyer.....47 Wood st.
Crumpton & Co.....367 Liberty street.

Sewing Machine Agents.
Wm. Sumner & Co.....27 Fifth st.
A. E. Chatony.....18 Fifth st.
E. Axtheim.....Corner Wood and Third st.

Tin-Ware.
Bardollar & Price.....Wood st.

Tobacconists.
E. Megraw.....81 St. Clair st.
E. Pichl.....Third st.

Upholsterers.
E. Edmonson & Co.....84 and 86 Third street.

Vitrol Manufactory.
James Irwin.....Lawrenceville.

Vinegar Manufactory.
Redenbach & Sons.....Ohio street, Allegheny

Wines and Liquors.
J. Seiferth & Co.....27 and 29 Market street.

Wall Paper.
Joseph R. Hughes.....107 Market street.

BANNER COTTON MILLS.—

PARK, PAINTER & CO.

Warehouse, Nos. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine. se9

FOR THE FALL OF 1863.—

200,000 APPLE TREES.

Extra fine, two, three, four and five years old, including all the old leading varieties, and many new ones.

Also, a very large stock of Pear, (standard and Dwarf) Cherry, Peach, Plum, Evergreen, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Roses, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c., wholesale and retail, at very reasonable prices. JOHN MURDOCH, Jr.,

se22-tf Pittsburgh and Oakland Nurseries.

FOUNDRIES.

LIGHT IRON CASTINGS

AND SMALL MACHINERY

Made to order, in good style, by

PATTERSON, ERBE & CO.,

Economy Works, Grosvenor Street,

(One Square above the Bridge)

BIRMINGHAM, PA.

Prices Low. Terms Cash. jy6-1y

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,

Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,

and manufacturers of

SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,

39 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

se17

FULTON FOUNDRY.—

NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.

JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.

ROBERT C. TOTTEN, Superintendent at Foundry.

Manufactures Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers and Rolling Mill Castings generally; Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Stoves, Sugar Kettles, House Fronts and Window Heads; Rolls Turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry. se24

THE HERON WORKS,

Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET.

FOSTER & CO.,

Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.

fe8-1y

UTILITY WORKS,

CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS,

MANCHESTER, PA.

McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks and Supporters, Beaded Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pulleys, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.

Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.

Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. ap8

WM. SMITH.....DAVID E. PARK.....JAS. PARK, JR

SMITH, PARK & CO.,

NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets, Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—

CHARLES KNAP,

CANNON FOUNDER,

O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,

se9 PITTSBURGH.

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY, Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Pog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7-1

OPTICIANS.

GEORGE E. SHAW,

PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,

MANUFACTURER OF

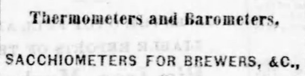
CARBON OIL HYDROMETERS,

Thermometers and Barometers,

SACCHIOMETERS FOR BREWERS, &C.,

NO. 58 FIFTH STREET,

Pittsburgh.



SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!—Let those who see which cannot see. The great want and improvement on the SIGHT can be secured by using the celebrated DIAMOND RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which have proved so beneficial to thousands of people since first introduced. The genuine Pebble can be got only at my place, No. 51 Fifth street. J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician.

☞ The largest assortment in this city of Thermometers, Hidrometers, Barometers, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c., can be seen at my place.

Remember, No. 51, 51, 51 FIFTH street. ap26

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.—The best Patent Artificial Leg in the United States, and the only one in Pittsburgh, is made by

REICHENBACH,

No. 58 Fourth street, near Market street.

No other person in this city has a patent for Artificial Limbs. His patent Leg resembles the natural limb in all its movements, is very durable and light, and cannot be detected by an experienced eye. It met the approbation of the Army Board in Washington, January 12th, 1864, at which time a patent was granted the inventor. Parties in this city and elsewhere have attempted to imitate the patent, but have only produced worthless limbs.

Crutches can be dispensed with the first time the leg is worn. On horseback, it has the power and movements as when walking.

REICHENBACH also manufactures an ARTIFICIAL HAND, which is natural in appearance and movements, and when worn but a short time by those requiring them, are indispensable. je14-1y

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SOAP. SOAP. SOAP. SOAP.—

CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP,

MANUFACTURED BY

B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,

is now preferred above all other Soaps in use. It has been tried with complete success and approbation by thousands of families throughout the United States and many in Europe, and it is entirely free from rosin, clay and other adulterations, of inferior oil, grease, paint, tar, etc., from the hands and clothes. It is esteemed the purest, choicest and most economical Soap manufactured for laundry and family use.

IT CHALLENGES COMPETITION.

Among the many testimonials received respecting its excellence and its

Finance and Trade.

Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. A. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 FOURTH ST.

Par	Val	BANKS. Off'd	Asked	Sales	Div'd
50	Exchange	—	—	71½	May 5
50	Citizens	—	—	70¾	" 5
50	Pittsburgh	—	—	69¼	" 4
50	Allegheny	—	—	59½	" 5
50	Mechanics	—	—	63½	" 5
50	Iron City	—	—	64¾	" 5
50	M & M	—	—	60	" 4
60	First National	110	—	—	$3.75
60	Second National	110	—	—	—
60	Third National	110	—	—	—
60	Fourth National	110	—	—	—
50	First National, A'y	—	110	—	$3.0
50	Manchester Saving	—	49¾	—	" 4.0
	INSURANCE.				
50	Citizens	—	61	—	June $6.00
50	Western	—	58¾	—	May 2.50
25	Monongahela	34	82	—	" 3.00
50	Eureka	—	85	—	" 4.00
50	Pittsburgh	34	34	—	—
25	Allegheny	—	28¾	—	$2 00
50	People's	—	28¾	—	$4 00
50	Penna	—	33½	—	—
	BRIDGE.				
25	Monongahela	—	28¾	—	4 ⅌ ct.
25	St. Clair Street	40	—	—	5 ⅌ ct.
50	Hand Street	—	50	—	5
50	Mechanic Street	—	10	—	—
25	Birmingham	—	31½	—	$1 50
	RAILROAD.				
50	Allegheny Valley	—	—	—	14
50	Penna Central	—	—	—	72
100	Fort Wayne	—	—	—	110
100	Cleveland	—	—	—	99¾
50	Connellsville	11	13	—	12¾
50	do (Interest)	11¾	17	—	—
50	Steubenville	12	15¾	—	14¾
50	Chartiers	—	—	—	5
50	Hempfield	—	—	—	5
50	Alleg'y & Manchter	55	70	—	65
25	Birmingham	—	—	—	40
50	Citizens	—	—	—	95
	BANK.				
50	Pittsburgh	—	—	—	88¾ 2 50
25	Allegheny	83	—	—	88 $1 00
25	Birmingham	—	—	—	31¾ 5 ⅌ ct.
	OIL COMPANIES.				
25	Lucesco	—	27	—	—
	Accomac	—	—	—	—
10	North American	—	9	—	7¾
10	Dalzell	—	—	—	6
	BONDS.				
	Allegheny County 5's	—	—	—	81
	do Scrip 5's	—	—	—	81
	Pittsburgh 6's	—	—	—	93¾
	do 5's	—	—	—	97
	Allegheny City 6's	—	—	100	—
	do 5's	—	—	—	70
	Alleg'y V. R.R. 7's	—	—	—	105
	do 2d mortg	95	—	—	—
	Connellsville 6's	—	—	—	88
	Steub. R. R. 6's	—	—	—	75

THURSDAY, July 14—P. M.

We present below, in tabular form, the first quarterly reports of the National Banks established in this city, and also the one in Allegheny. Notwithstanding having as yet app ared from the Second National, our table is not as complete as it would be with it. The exhibit indicates a prosperous commencement of these associations. The want of more banking capital in this manufacturing community has long been felt, and these institutions will contribute largely towards supplying that deficiency, as well as furnishing us with a sound currency.

	First National	Second National	Third National	Fourth National	First National, A'y	Manchester Saving	Total.
Capital	$300,000	$270,000	$300,000	$300,000	$200,000	$100,000	$1,470,000
Surplus Fund	50,000	9,000	150,000	150,000	100,000	50,000	509,000
Discounts	392,765	258,222	240,984	188,618	204,679	106,905	1,402,864
Specie	50,000	164,251			71,000		285,251
Circulation	300,000	240,984	180,000	180,000	180,000	90,000	1,170,984
Deposits	187,765	258,222	240,984	188,618	204,679	106,905	1,187,173
Due from Banks	4,633	397	71		1,000		6,101
Due to Banks	783,741	397,525	240,984	188,618	204,679	106,905	1,922,452
Loans & Deposits	$410,771	$164,251	$240,984	$188,618	$204,679	$106,905	$1,315,208
U. S. Cert'f's	689,233	164,251	240,984	188,618	204,679	106,905	1,394,670
Coin, B'k's, Due f'm Nat'l B'k's & L'f'l Tenders	$1,385,000	$1,192,856	$1,192,856	$1,192,856	$1,192,856	$1,192,856	$7,149,280
Capital of old Banks							4,643,505
" " National Banks							1,192,505
Total Capital							5,836,005
Circulation of old Banks							6,704,116
" " National Banks							449,000
Total circulation							7,153,116
Deposits of old Banks							5,012,483
" " National Banks							2,406 811
U. S. Deposits of ditto							796,861
Total deposits							8,216,155
U. S. Securities held by old Banks							7,092,562
ditto by National Banks							1,842,053
Aggregate							8,934,555
Bills discounted, old Banks							6,067,286
" " National Banks							1,180,820
Aggregate							7,248,108

—We published in the beginning of the week an extract from a New York paper the fact that foreign goods were being sent back owing to the diminished consumption caused by the high prices. Goods have advanced to such a point that people begin to practice economy. This has lessened the demand, and prices cannot be sustained. Between high duties and the high gold premium, the tariff is virtually prohibited, and whenever there is a material falling off in foreign importations, gold will soon sink to its proper value.

—The new Secretary of the Treasury is busily conferring with the New York banking authorities as to the best mode of providing for the national Treasury. The *Tribune* says that how to supply the *immediate* liabilities of the department is the subject of much difference of opinion. One party argues that loans at the best to me attainable should be the policy, and no more currency be used, while another and very conservative body of bankers are confident the currency must be in some form increased so that the loans may be negotiated at all. There is no denying the fact that legal tenders and National bank notes—the only currency recognized by the Government as money—are scarce and hoarded, particularly the legal tenders. There is absolutely such a deficiency of legal tenders and other Government money as to prevent the banks from agreeing to lend $50,000,000 until they find out how they are to pay it, without at once sacrificing their dealers, producing a demand from depositors, the whole resulting in a contraction fatal to public and private credit for the time. It is strongly urged that currency, in some form, must be produced by the Treasury, to bridge over its present urgent wants. At the meeting, of which John E. Williams, esq., of the Metropolitan Bank, was chairman, no plan was suggested by Mr. Fessenden or by the banks. The Secretary in a brief speech, stated the circumstances under which he addressed them. He was new in office, had no plan matured, had no interest but that of Government to serve, and came to the representatives of the money of the country, for aid and advice. He wanted $50,000,000 for the army, prior to the first of September, and in the interval would digest his plan. If General Grant got possession of Richmond he had one course; if the rebels occupied Washington, it was easy to see he must adopt quite another. A committee was appointed, of which Moses Taylor, Esq., is chairman, to propose a method for supplying the Treasury for the present emergency. Mr. Fessenden's speech made a highly favorable impression, and he will promptly obtain all the assistance the banks can afford. The Secretary stated the amount of the present National debt, including the requisitions, which corresponds with the figures recently published.

—The New York *Times*, of Wednesday, says: 'The Secretary, we learn, has not yet indicated his assent to the condition made at the meeting to-day. The ground of confidence that he will do so is on the prevailing public anxiety to harmonize the State and National Systems of Banking, so as to enlist them all in to the support of the public finances, on terms as nearly equal as practicable. On the other hand, there is a possibility that disappointment or delay on the subject may grow out of the adjustment of the terms of this pioneer negotiation, the terms of which, when formally proposed by the Banks, he may deem proper to weigh carefully before deciding the main question. The hope this afternoon is that these terms may be made liberal to begin with, and on the public-spirited calculation of great future usefulness in the distribution of this and other loans of the Government among the people."

—The stringency in the New York money market continues unabated, owing to the drain of currency to the West to move the crops, and the excessive speculation prevailing on the Produce Exchange, which has had the effect of raising the price of the necessaries of life to an extent which as compared with the prices current three years ago, is equal to about two hundred per cent.; while even within the last nine days wheat has advanced a dollar per bushel, flour more than four dollars per barrel, and pork fifteen dollars per barrel. Leaders are, however, now declining to discount the paper of these produce speculators, believing that a wholesome break-down in prices must shortly occur.

—The following comparative statement shows the average condition of the leading items of the Philadelphia banks for the past and present week:

	This Week.	Last Week.		
Capital	$24,275,813	$24,283,240	Inc.	$8,417
Loans	40,848,009	40,717,527	Dec.	209,482
Specie	2,853,826	2,940,163	Dec.	6,731
Legal Tender	11,866,873	11,930,680	Dec.	226,185
Due from Banks	4,325,829	4,658,947	Dec.	334,188
Due to Banks	6,225,992	6,197,570	Inc.	28,38
Deposits	37,945,816	37,614,423	Inc.	332,482
Circulation	2,154,258	2,337,651	Inc.	183,393

—The quarterly reports of the national banks of the city, made up to July 1st, show the following results:

	1st Nat'l Bank.	2d Nat'l Bank.	3d Nat'l Bank.	4th Nat'l Bank.
Loans	$1,000,000	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$318,396
U. S. bonds	677,000	185,100	495,550	190,550
Other U. S. securities	419,449	98,000	1,000	16,000
Circulation	145,000	50,000	53,750	60,000
Ind. deposits	1,127,491	350,000		295,207
U. S. deposits	865,285	70,000	1,612,62 2	750,814

—The New York imports for the week ending July 8, compare as follows with former returns:

	1862.	1863.	1864.
Dry Goods	$ 696,580	$ 973,670	$1,702,741
Gen'l merch'dze	1,328,865	3 121,273	1,864,694
For the week	$2,025,445	$4,094,943	$3,567,435
Previously rep'd	84,815,328	90,106,615	120,312 035
Since Jan. 1	$86,840,773	$94,201,558	$132,879,470

—The New York exports, exclusive of specie, for the week ending July 11, compare as follows:

	1862.	1863.	1864.
For the week	$3,277,359	$4,142,765	$4,394,498
Prev. reported	63,586,501	92,293,362	89,9 9,302
Since Jan. 1st	$66,631,340	$96,340,187	$94,308,300

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF DAILY COMMERCIAL, } Friday, July 15, 1864. }

BUSINESS.—The market, generally speaking, was not active, and the sales, with few exceptions, were limited. Bacon was the most inquired for, with a liberal amount of transactions. The weather continues warm, and our rivers remain too low for navigable purposes. The receipts of produce was small; all parcels that were offered found ready puchasers at the outside rates. The present time is the dullest portion of the year, and transactions will no doubt be limited for some time to come. The sales that came under our notice were as follows, viz:

ASHES—The market was very firm, with a good demand, and prices have slightly advanced. The stock on hand is not large, whilst the demand is on the increase.

WINDOW GLASS—This article has advanced 20 per cent. over the printed rates.

FLOUR—There was a steady trade demand for this article, with a fair amount of transactions from store for local purposes. Prices have undergone no change for some days past. The sales were: Extra Family—25 bbls "Star Mills" at $12; 100 bbls at $11@11 25; 60 bbls do at $11 25@11 50; 100 do at $11 25@11 50; 150 do at $11 00@11 50; Extra Flour was sold at $10 25. Country brands sold at various prices.

BACON—The market was firm with a good demand for the various kinds. The late advance has been maintained and a further rise is talked of. The sales foot up as follows: Shoulders—14,000 lbs at 15¼@15½c. Plain Hams—8,000 lbs at 19c. S. C. Hams—5,000 lbs at 26@26½c. Sides—5,000 lbs Ribbed at 16@16½c. Canvassed Hams was held at 28c. Country lots of meats were sold at various prices as per quality and condition.

DRIED BEEF—The market was firm with a fair local inquiry; sales 500 lbs at 20@20½c.

LARD—The market was firm with a fair demand; sales 10 tierces at 19@19½c, a further advance.

MESS PORK—Was firm. The demand, however, was restricted to small operations at $42@42 50.

HAY.—The demand was in advance of the supply. Prices were firm. Seven loads were disposed of at the scales at, new $35@40, and old $40 ₱ ton. These are steep figures.

LARD OIL.—The market remains very firm for No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3. We note sales of 40 bbls. at $1 50@1 60 per gallon.

CHEESE.—Cheese like every article has advanced: the demand being ahead of the supply. The sales yesterday foot up to 80 bxs. at 19@20c.

FISH.—This article is out of season. We note sales of 60 half bbls Lake Herring at $6.

SOAP.—We quote 9½c for silver pearl at 5c.

GROCERIES.—The market closed in a very unsettled state. Holders continue to ask pretty tall figures for all articles that comes under this head. The current rates with small sales were: Sugars, Cuba, 21½@22c; Brazil and Manilla from 23¼@25c; Molasses was also firm, with a good demand, sales in a regular way $1 20@1 22 ₱ gallon; Coffee was unsettled, and was held at 55@55½c for fine Rio; Rice has advanced and is held at 15c; the stock on hand is not large.

SALT—The market was firm, with an increasing demand; sales 220 bbls $3 00 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—The market was firm for the leading articles. Wheat was most fancied; red at $2 00@2 05; white $2 10@2 12. Oats were inquired for and were firm; sales of 450 bushels at depot, 100 from store; the usual advance was attained. Corn was firm with a steady demand; prices were unchanged; 700 bush was disposed of on the track at $1 20.

BUTTER—The demand was not large; sales 10 packages roll at 23@24c ₱ lb.

ALLEGHENY STOCK MARKET.

REPORTED FOR THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

ALLEGHENY, July 14, 1864.

There was a good supply of Cattle at the yards on Monday, although the number of good Cattle was very small. The principal transactions were with butchers, who were the largest dealers. Prices were a shade lower. The Government dealers took about all the fat Cattle that were offered, so that by Tuesday night the pens were about cleared. The receipts since were quite small. The weather was so oppressive that butchers seemed careless about purchasing. There was a fair demand for Stock Cattle, though lower figures were the offerings. Some say they could not be brought here and sold at the offerings. The nominal rates for Stock Cattle were $4 or $4 25 per cwt.

SALES OF CATTLE PER CWT.

Emerick & Co sold 77 head Ohio cattle, $4 00@6 25.

P Clement sold 32 head Ohio Cattle, $4 00@6 00.

Rodyhaven sold 92 head Ohio cattle, $6 25.

G Whitlieg retailed 29 head, $4 00@7 00.

W C Thrasner sold 10 head, $5 00.

J Thrasher retailed 18 head, $4 00@5 20.

L Rothchilds sold 25 head, $3 50@5 00.

Hannah & Greenwald sold 55 head Ohio steers, $6 00@8 00.

Marks and fraurman retailed 67 head Illinois Cattle, $6 50@8 00.

Krouse & Rotchlids retailed 25 head Illinois cattle at $6 50.

W. J. Lafferty & Co. retailed 24 head Illinois cattle at $5 70@6.

Merrick & Doud retailed 55 head W R steers at $4 50@8.

Myers & Bro. retailed 26 head steers at $7@8 25

N. Newton retailed 20 head steers at $6@7.

E. Newton sold 50 head Ohio steers at $7.

C. Thayer sold 20 at $29 ₱ head.

C. Hudson sold 20 head at $5 50.

SHEEP—The market was bare. There was none offering.

HOGS—The market was unsettled. The principle portion that arrived were forwarded east. Prices were nominal.

LAMBS—We note a sale of 63 head at $3 ₱ head. The same parcel was resold at $3 35 per head.

Pennsylvania Central Stock Yards.

[Reported for Pittsburgh Commercial.]

EAST LIBERTY, July 13.

The market was not very active during the week. The offerings were not large. Prices were a shade lower. Stock cattle were plenty and were disposed of at a variety of prices. The Government contractors carried off pretty near all the fat cattle that were offered. The warm weather had no doubt a good deal to do in depressing the market. The following are the operations that came under our notice:

SHEEP.—The receipts were large, amounting in the aggregate to 6,051 head. The sales were small. As buyers and sellers could not agree, we quote nominally at $5,50@6,00 per head.

The following is the official account of the receipts:

Cattle	4,511 head
Hogs	10,800 do
Horses	194 do
Sheep	6051 do
Mules	575 do

CATTLE—Prices were lower. Buyers seemed careless about operating. We note the following sales:

SALES OF CATTLE PER CWT.

J. B. Huff sold 29 head stock at $5 25.

J. B. Huff sold 45 head at $6 25@7 00.

J. H. Glass sold 42 head at $6 25.

SALES OF HOGS PER CWT.

Hogs were plenty, and prices low.

Gilchrist & Co. bought 240 head stock $7 50.

Gilchrist & Co. bought 600 head at $9@9 50.

J. H. Glass sold 80 head fat $9.

SHIPMENTS EAST TO PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE.

C. Logan shipped 2,000 head.

Tilden & Co. 6,000 head.

Gilchrist & Co. 1,200 head.

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

Tobacco—There has been no change in leaf the demand has been fair. Manufactured is lower, as no increased duty was placed on it. We now quote five's, eight's and ten's at 60@65c, bright 3d do, 75@85c, and bright pounds 75c to $1 10. No change in twist, twist, and we continue to quote it at 37@40c. We quote:

Ohio Seed Leaf—Fillers, ₱ lb, old, 7@10c, new, 7@7¾c; medium wrappers, old, 12@15c, new, 18@20c; fine wrappers, old, 25@25c, new, 20@25c; selections, old, 28@30, new, 26@30c.

Kentucky Manufacturing—Common lugs, ₱ lb, old, 8@18c new, 9@14c; medium leaf, old, 13@19c, new, 15@20c; fine leaf, old, 25@25c, new, 20@25c; selections, old, 30@35c, new, 30@35c.

Virginia Leaf—New—Common lugs, 10@15c; medium leaf, 17@22c; fine leaf, 30@35c; selections 5.6@1.15.

Manufactured—5's, 8's and 10's, 60@65c; do, bright, 75@85c; bright pounds, 85c to $1 10; Kentucky six twist, 37@40c.

Memphis Cotton Market.

JULY 8, 1864.

The market is exceedingly quiet; stock a little better, one hundred and fifty to two hundred bales having been received since our last, and selling readily at the following quotations:

Ordinary	$1 28@1 30
Low middling	1 33@1 35
Middling	1 38@
Strict middling	1 40@
Good middling	1 43@
Middling fair	@
Fair	@

Cincinnati.

Major Du Barry, on Thursday, made the following awards of bids for Bacon. It will be seen he did not get all he called for:

100,000 lbs Clear Sides, J. Rawson, 20½c.

60,000 " " " E. Leighton & Co., 19½c.

30,000 " " " C. Davis & Co., 19¼c.

50,000 " " Rib Sides, J. Rawson, 19½c.

70,000 " " " Evans, Lippincott & Newton, 20c.

75,000 lbs Clear Rib Sides, H. McBirney & Co., 19.96c.

70,000 lbs Clear Rib Sides, C. Davis & Co., 18¾c.

50,000 lbs Shoulders, J. Rawson & Co., 17½c.

25,000 " " Evans, Lippincon & Newton, 18c.

Cincinnati Pig Iron Market.

Prices are higher, and we now quote hot blast pig at $70, and cold blast $75@80 per ton, the latter being the rate generally asked at the close. Bar has advanced to 7½@8¾c for Common and charcoal. Horse Shoes advanced to 10½@14½c for Shoeinbergers.

Cincinnati Coal Market.

The retail price for Youghiogheny has been up to 40c during the greater portion of the week, with a firm market in the large way. Prices at the river are nominal, there being none afloat. Ohio river coal sells at 35c delivered.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, } Friday, July 15, 1864. }

Business yesterday was not active. Dealers manifested but little disposition to operate The market appeared firm at the rates that were current the day previous. The receipts were small, amounting to 252 barrels. The weather continues very warm, which no doubt interferes with trade. The rates were as follows:

Crude—45c, the packages returned, and 50c, the packages included.

Refined—The rates were unchanged. The sales were quite small and principally for future delivery.

Lubricating Oil was firm. "Duck Creek" sold as high as 60c ₱ gallon.

Residuum and Naptha were inactive. The demand was limited. The sales we note as follows:

CRUDE—The market was not active. The sales were few and so were the receipts. Sales 125 bbls, the packages to be returned, at 45c; 150 do at 45c; and 100 bbls at 50c; packages included.

LUBRICATING OIL was firm; sales 50 bbls of "Duck Creek" at 60c.

REFINED OIL was in a measure neglected; the sales were 1000 bbls bonded, deliverable between the 1st and 15th of August, S. O., at 55c; we note a sale of 100 bbls, straw free oil, immediate delivery, at 58c. Buyers of oil seem shy, they take hold with a good deal of caution.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

Clarke & Co	40 bbls.
J T Stockdale	211 "
Total	252 "

Imports Oil per A. V. R. R.

GOING EAST.

North American Company, 230 bbls Refined for Philadelphia.

North American Company, 59 bbls Tar for Philadelphia.

Sill & Company, 432 bbls Refined for New York.

J. C. Kirkpatrick & Company, 26 bbls Refined for New York.

Forsythe, Bros. & Co., 224 bbls Refined for Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Company, 364 bbls Refined for New York.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Per Pitt. Ft. Wayne and Chicago R. R.—Jones & Laughlin, 19 kgs s iron; Cunningham & Co, glass jars, 1 bag corks; Day & Haydon, 8 bdls shafts, 4 do poles; Arsenal, 117 bxs cartridges; A Gordon, 16 hhds lead pipe; G W Smith, 150 bbls whisky; Klowman & Co, 5 cars metal; L Langham, 1 do lumber; H Collins, 1 do staves; J F Day, 2,000 feet lumber; J A Caughey, 5 bbls oil; J Moorhead, 1 car metal; Graff, Bennett & Co, 14 bbls s iron, 1 cask do. 1 pc do; K Schlager, 100 g hhds.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—James Watkins, 44 bbls oil; Standard co, 112 bbls oil; J M Pannock, 7 do do; Martin, O & B, 1 car iron; J A Lansberg, 50 bbls tar; W P Beck & Co, 140 salt; Kipp & L, 64 do do.

Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad.—Jones, Boyd & Co, 275 hal blooms; Park & Bro, 270 do; Singer, Nimick & Co., 340 do; Whitney & Co, 600 feet lumber; T Moor., 160 bgs rye; Nimick & Co, 50 tons pig iron; Hallman & Co, 20 do; J D Miller, 51 old car wheels; Noble & Angel, 140 sks wheat; Beckham & Lang, 2 cars oats; Ewart, 30 bxs cheese; J B Sanfield, 35 do; McElroy, 42 sks oats; W Wallace, 37 sks craps and 3 pkgs; Schultz, Son & Co, 4 kgs butter, 7 bxs cheese; Newmeyer & Graff, 320 doz handles; J Marshall, 240 sks oats; M Stewart, 1 car lumber; Arsenal, 75 bxs guns; J S Liggett, 144 bgs wheat; T Bell, 150 bgs corn; Dr Courtney, 2 cars corn; Martland & Co, 4 hhds tobacco; J Grazier, 3 do; J Fullerton, 1 do; M Hoyle, 3 do, 10 casks do, 1 box do; Corrington & Co, 501 bgs shorts.

Wool on the Michigan Southern Railroad.

[From the Detroit Tribune.]

Very little wool has been taken the last week on the line of the Michigan Railroad. The farmers are all very busy with their haying and harvesting, aside from being unwilling to sell at prices offered. Mr. Wm. B. Clark was offered this morning for 40,000 lbs. of wool, $1 10, conditioned that it should be shipped to Boston, and if gold was 25 or over, the above sum was to be paid. The offer was refused.

The following will show the number of buyers and the prices offered at the points mentioned:

Niles—3 buyers offer 90 to 95.

Dowagiac—4 buyers, 85 to 90.

Decatur—3 buyers, 85 to 90.

Lawton—2 buyers, 95 to 100c.

Kalamazoo—7 buyers, 90 to 95c.

Galesburg—1 buyer, 85 to 90c.

Battle Creek—6 buyers, 85 to 95c. Greenbacks 85@90.

Marshall—5 buyers, 95 to 100c.

Albion—4 buyers, 90 to 95c.

Parma—1 buyer, 88 to 90c.

Jackson—5 buyers 90 to 95c.

Grass Lake—3 buyers, 90 to 96c.

Chelsea—4 buyers, 90 to 95c, 10,000 lbs bought this week.

Ann Arbor—6 buyers, 90 to 96c.

Ypsilanti—6 buyers, 88 to 93c.

N. York Weekly Coffee Circular, July 12.

Stock of Rio and Santos Coffee on the 5th of July 1864	168,510 bags.
Rec'd since to date ₱ Hendrika	2,520 "
" " Volkyrine	4,020 "
" " Olivia	1,124 "
" " Octavia	2,300 "
" " Virginia	3,500 "
	181,974 "
Sales and shipments for the week estimated at	18,736 "
Stock of Rio and Santos Coffee on the 12th of July, 1864	162,238 "
" Java Coffee, Gov. bags	1,685 "
" Bahia Coffee	4,916 "
" Maricabo	19,335 "
" Laguayra	8,000 "
" St. Domingo	5,270 "
" Other descriptions	11,000 "
Total	215,544 "

Remarks.—Sales of Rio during the past week reached 15,300 bags, and embrace 5,000 per Christiana Maria, 3,000 per Argo, 4,300 Stadt Basil, and 500 per Ricardo, all for export, N. N. T. The cargo per Virginia, 3,500 bags, is being shipped from first hands. We omit our usual quotations; as the changes in the market for gold prevent our giving them with any correctness.

Stock of Rio, July 9th, Baltimore, 20,000 bags; Philadelphia, 1,100 bags; July 12th, New York, 164,238 bags—166,338.

Louisville Provision Market.

The market was more inflated than ever, and with the exception of heavy sales of bulk meat and lard, it was wholly inanimate, with but very limited transactions. Negotiations pending for the purchase of a round lot of bulk meat, shoulders in salt, were concluded to-day with the sale of 283,000 pounds shoulders in salt, all taken at the original weights and the original inspection, at 12½c, equal to 13¾ if weighed. It was taken at these figures at the option of the buyer, who chose the former. We also hear of sales of 283 tierces prime lard, closed Saturday evening, at 18c, and a further sale this morning of 500 tierces, all taken at 20c. Prime lard in kegs is generally held at 22c. Bacon was firm, and we quote nominally at 15@16c for shoulders, clear sides at 18c; and plain canvassed hams at 24c, and very few left on the market, with considerable sales at 24c. Stagg's fancy sugar-cured hams, in canvass are quoted at 26 to 28c. Mess pork we also quote nominal at $42 per barrel.

Toledo Market.

Wheat—There was a good degree of activity in our market yesterday, and after our report was made up about 18,000 bus amber Michigan changed hands at the advance.

This morning the market opened quiet and grain moved off slowly. The sales of wheat were confined to amber Michigan and No. 2 Red, and but a small amount was sold on 'Change. The sale of amber reported denotes a decline of 5c on yesterday's outside quotations.

Lumber has advanced materially, as will be seen on our list of quotations below.

Flour—No transactions to-day. After our report yesterday there were sales 50 bbls XX family, at $11; 90 bbls do. do. at $10¾.

Wheat—Sales last evening after our report—13,000 bus amber Michigan at $2 05. To-day—1,000 bus No. 2 Red (Wab.) at $2 24; 1,000 amber Michigan at $2 32—decline of 3c on yesterday's outside quotations; 6,200 bus No. 2 Red at $2 24.

Corn—Sales 6,000 bus No. 1, in three parcels, at $1 35.

Oats—Sale 5,100 bus at 85c.

Movements of Grain at Toledo.

The receipts at this point for the week, ending, July 9, 1864, were as follows:

	Flour. bbls.	Wheat. bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Bar. Rye. bu.
M. S. R. R.	7501	75500	4695	4098	.....
T. & W.	4763	54100	29160	.....	.....
D. & M.	7411	15915	800	1600	.....
Canal	10103	53824	7277	.....	.....
Total	29908	197339	41433	5698	.....
Prev. week	29668	197389	41443	5698	.....
Cor week '63	18849	2459830	1121103	284941	10541 2325
Jan. 1, '64	426462	1854880	531719	80856	21541 4850

London Coffee Market.

June 28.

Coffee, at auction 450 pkgs plantation ceylon sold heavily, fine ord to low mid 72@82s, pea berry 84@86 6; 100 pkgs native Ceylon partly sold at 67 6@73s. Sugar, at auction 812 hhds 24 tierces Barbadoes nearly all bought in at 40@ 41s 6d; 2781 bags Mauritius mostly sold sold, brown 35 6@41s, yellow 41 6@44s; 196 bags Madras 35@37s; previous rates barely supported and market exceedingly flat.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

TOBACCO—The sales at the warehouses to-day amounted to 624 hhds, all at full rates. The prices obtained at the Ninth street Warehouse ranged from $11 50 to $8 50 for the bulk; 1 hhd at $9 00, 1 hhd at $41 25 and one at $42 00. The sales at the Boone Warehouse ranged from $10-25 to $12 50; 1 at $8 50 and 1 at $51 00. The sales at the Louisville warehouse were from $10 25 to $16 75, and 1 at $66 00. The sales at the Pickett warehouse were also ranging from $10 00 to $45-65 and $46 25.

Toledo Lumber Market.

1st Clear, 43@$45; 2d Clear, 38@40, 3d Clear or Box, $33@35; Stock Boards, $28; Common Boards, $23; Culled Boards, $14; Common strips, 28@$30; fencing, $30; cull fencing, $14; joist, scantling and timber, 18 feet and under, yard sizes, $23; joist, scantling and timber, 20@24 feet, 22@$24; clear and second clear flooring, $40; common flooring, $25; clear and second clear siding, 25@ $35; common siding, $20; sawed shingles, 18-inch A 1, $5; sawed shingles 16-inch, A 1, $4 64; lath, 3.25.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of SCHOCK & ANDRIESSEN, was dissolved May 30th, 1864, by mutual consent. Simon Schock having purchased the interest of Frederick Andriessen, will settle all the business of the late firm, and will continue the business of wholesale and retail Liquor Trade.

SIMON SCHOCK.
FREDERICK ANDRIESSEN.

Recommendation.

Having disposed of my interest in the firm of Schock & Andriessen to Simon Schock, who will continue the business, I would cheerfully recommend him to the former customers, and the public in general.

FREDERICK ANDRIESSEN.

Pittsburgh, May 31—26-1naw

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.

WHEELING.

Tuesday's *Intelligencer* says:—There has been no change in the river since our last issue, and there is nothing particularly worthy of note going on about the landing.

CINCINNATI.

Thursday's *Commercial* says:

The river is on a stand. There is four feet hence to Louisville, three feet in the canal, and fifteen inches in the Indiana chute over the Falls. The lower Ohio is falling, with three and a half feet from Portland to Cairo.

BOATS DUE HERE.—The Glide No. 3, from Pittsburgh; and Thistle, from Memphis, are among the first boats due here.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.—The Jennie Hopkins, from Pomery, and Prima Donna, from Louisville, were among the arrivals. The Jennie Hopkins returned to Pomeroy, and the Amelia Saxon departed for Evansville.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Captain W. B. Russell, late of the Fitzhugh, we understand, will take command of the Louisville and Memphis packet Liberty No. 2 during the ensuing season.

The Jessie Brown will commence her daily trips to Ohio on Saturday next.

The Shamrock, from White River, arrived at St. Louis last night. Her officers and crew are all well.

Captain Bowers will have his new packet Peytona ready for the fall trade.

Captain W. G. Vorhis, of the Tycoon, is spending a few days at home, after a long siege in White river.

Captain Jas. L. Wise and Clerk Lindsey, arrived from St. Louis, where the Eclipse is laid up, awaiting business.

Captain W. Collins, of the Hazel Dell, was also in the city yesterday. His packet is undergoing repairs at Madison.

Mr. E. S. Butler, of the well known house of E. S. Butler & Co., left for Pittsburg yesterday, on a brief business tour to his old hunting grounds. We wish him a pleasant trip among his old friends.

The Norman was chartered by the Mail Company, and left for Louisville last evening.

The 100th Colored Infantry, over 800 strong, arrived from Louisville yesterday, on the Prairie Dour, and re-shipped on the Minnie Hopkins for the Big Sandy regions.

EDS. COM.—Steamer Cherokee left Cincinnati Saturday evening, July 9, bound for St. Louis, with a fair trip of passengers and freight. Found four feet at Portland, four feet at French Island, and four and a half at Scuffletown. No Boats aground at either place, and have got along so far without wetting a spar. Fuller and Reynolds, of Reed, arrived at Evansville on Monday evening at 8½ o'clock.

SHINKLE.

CAIRO, July 11, 1864.—EDS. COM.—Steamer Thistle left Memphis on the 9th, at 8 p. m., and arrived here at 1 p. m., this day. Will leave for Cincinnati after taking some freight. Below is the manifest of cargo for Cairo.

J Shafer, 150 empty half barrels; J H Lowenstein & Bro, 4 bxs dry goods; Wm McDonald, 1 box, corpse; Frank Kircher, 12 cases mdse; M App, 1 case lasts; Allen & Co, 15 carboys; Beech & Bauer, 25 empty xuarter barrels; B Benjamin, 5 packages ill k; J W Harris, 20 kgs ale, &c; J Harnes & Co, 16 bdls bags; J C Buckiys, 16 bales cotton; D C Henderson, 66 do: Brach & Cook 17 do; Dean & Hale, 22 do; do 2 half bales do; Boss & Co, 78 empty ale pkgs; Enoch Taylor, 29 pkgs clothing; H W Brown & Co, 127 bbls molasses; D A Mitchell & Co, 26 pkgs tobacco; Chas Frank & Co, 2 cases mdse; A Block & Co, 300 cases wine; Harry Davidson & Co, 21 pkgs; for New Albany, 97 bbls molasses; Louisville, 80 bxs sugar and 1 case wine.

Fair trip of passengers, all well on board. Will arrive at Cincinnati on Friday.

D. S. JAMES.

CAIRO, July 11.—The port list for twenty-four hours past is as follows: Pauline Carroll, St. Louis, New Orleans, 1 P. M.; Thistle, Memphis 2 P. M.; City of Memphis, New Orleans, St. Louis, 6 P. M. The Pauline Carroll got 75 tons of beer and mail, and 200 pieces hams, filling out with Government freight. She leaves in the morning. The Thistle took 100 barrels of molasses